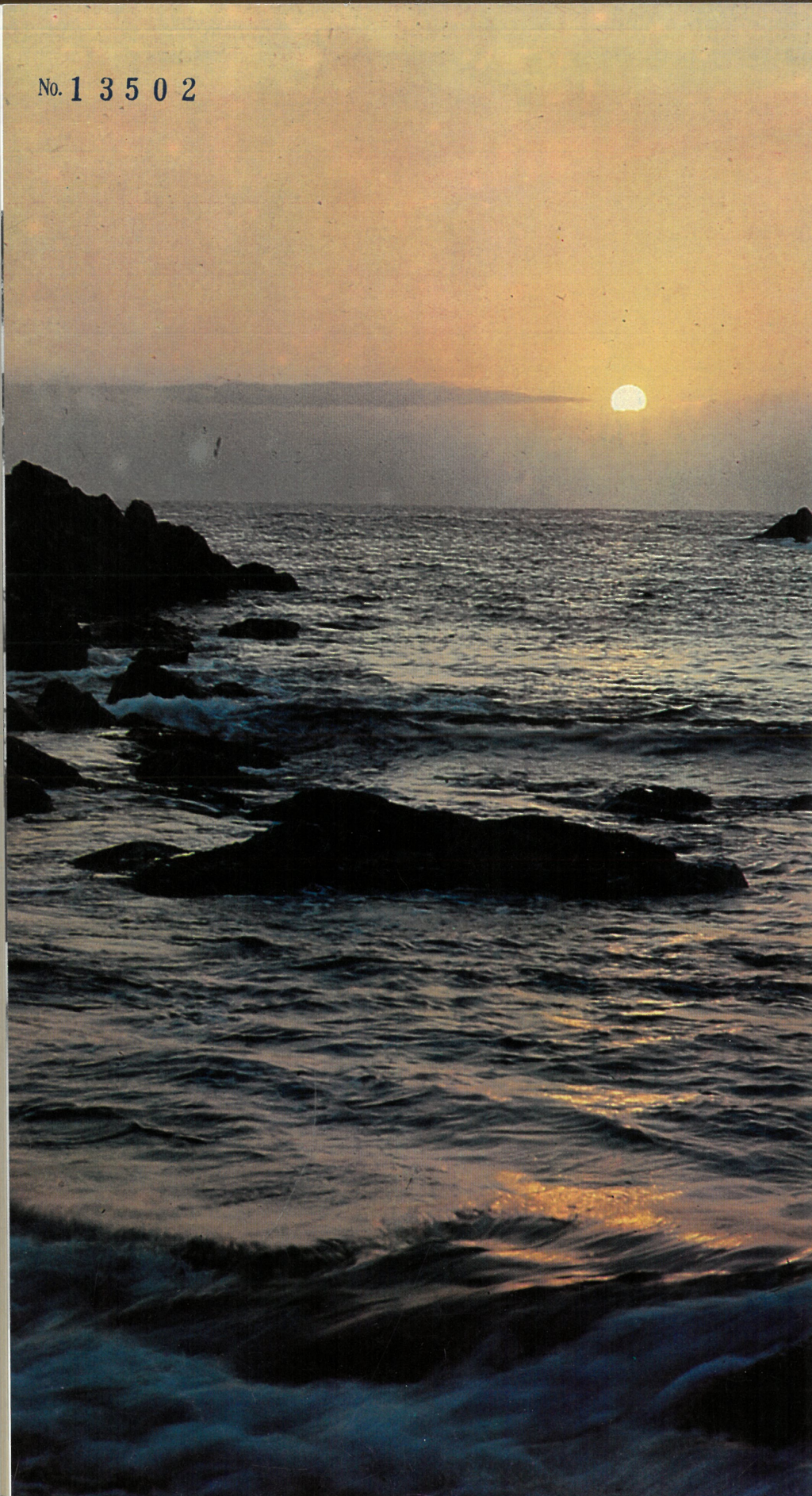


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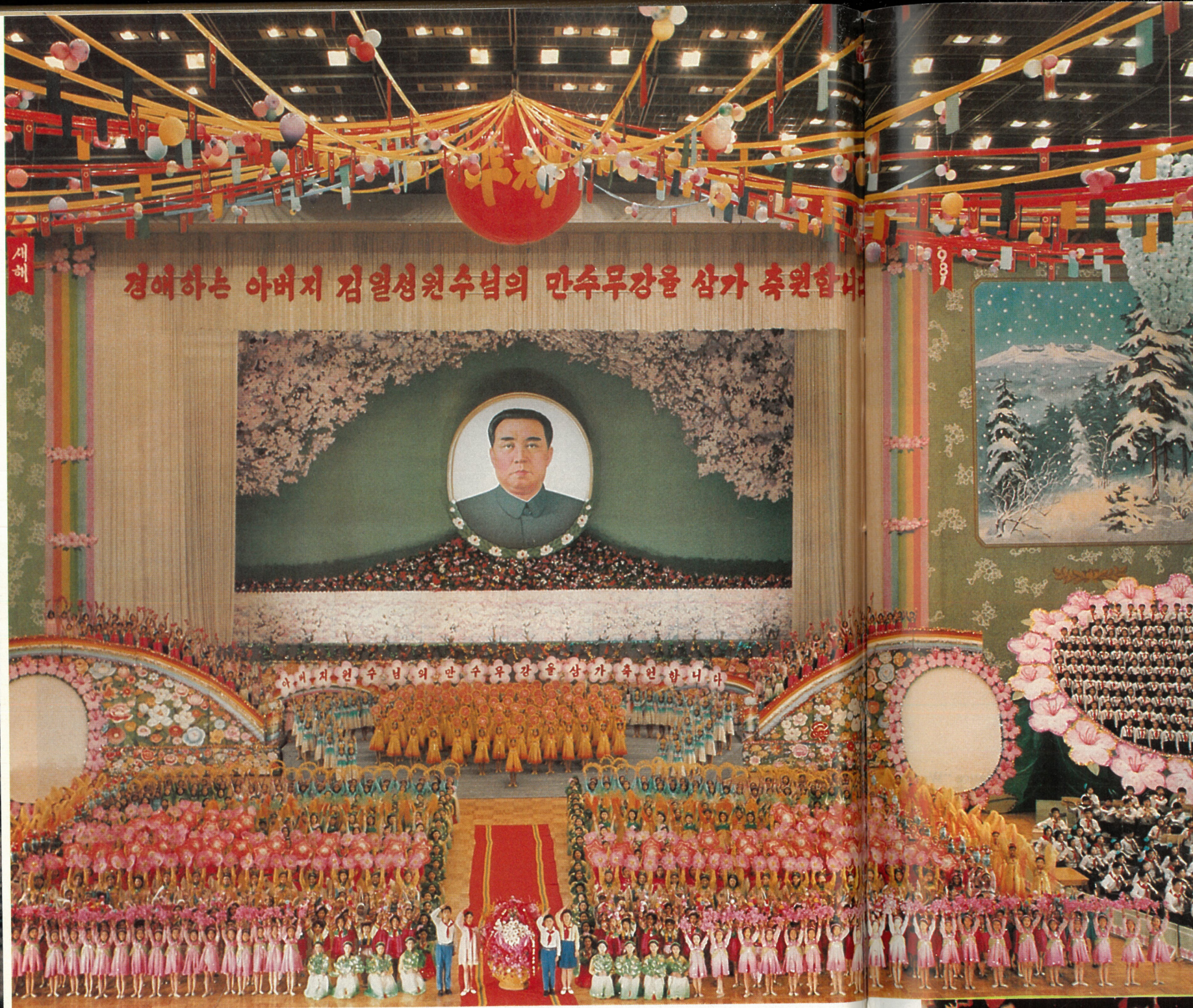


Korea Today

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Kindergarten and school children offer New Year greetings to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and give him a bunch of flowers



A scene from the song and dance "Long Life and Good Health to the Respected and Beloved Father Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

New Year Performance by Students and Children in Pyongyang



An accordion concert "We Are Happiest in the World"

Changsaenap solo "A Rich Year Has Come to the Kumgang Village"



A scene from the song and dance tale " 'Doctoral Theses' of Little Scientists"



A scene from the song and dance "Proud of Ten Long-term Objectives"

A juvenile story and dance "We Sing of Bumper Harvest Gathered Thanks to Fatherly Marshal"



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FRONT COVER: Sol Gyong finds seeds of a new variety in the deep snow and sheds tears of joy (A still from the film "The Fourteenth Winter")

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The log cabin used for the Headquarters in the secret camp of Mt. Paekdu-san, where the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung was during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "March Forward Vigorously under the Revolutionary Banner of the Immortal Juche Idea!"

BACK COVER: Rimyongsu in winter

The Revolutionization, Working-Classization and Intellectualization of the Whole Society

(The full text of "The Revolutionization, Working-Classization and Intellectualization of the Whole Society" from the second part "Let Us Model the Whole Society on the Juche Idea" of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee)

Comrades,

In order to model the whole of society on the Juche idea, we must wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize all members of society.

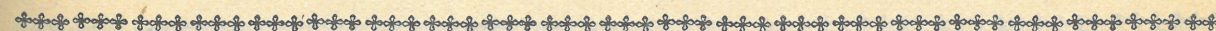
The struggle for revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the whole of society is an effort to transform man, whereby every member of society develops into an independent and creative social being equipped with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural attainments; it is a social reform by means of which all social relations are transformed on the working-class pattern. Only by revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the whole of society can we reform the working masses, masters of the revolution and construction, into communist men developed in an all-round way and realize their complete social equality.

We must first strive for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing all society is an indispensable requisite for the building of socialism and communism; it is the most important revolutionary task that has to be fulfilled by the working-class party and state after the establishment of the socialist system. Only when we equip everybody firmly with revolutionary ideological consciousness by intensifying the struggle to revolutionize all society, and eliminate all class distinctions by accomplishing the working-classization of all society, can we win the complete victory of socialism.

To revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society it is necessary first to revolutionize the working class thoroughly.

It is our Party's consistent policy to revolutionize the working class and thus increa-



se its leading role and revolutionary influence and after this pattern to remould all members of society along communist lines. The working class is the most advanced class in our society and the leading class in our revolution. Only when its leading role and revolutionary influence are enhanced through all-round revolutionization, can we successfully revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society.

A change of generation has taken place in the ranks of our working class and the new generation who grew up after liberation form the core of these ranks. What is most important in revolutionizing the working class today is to elevate the class consciousness and revolutionary spirit of the new generation of the working class. We must steadily enhance the ideological integrity, organization and revolutionary spirit of the working class through intensified ideological education and organizational tempering, so that they will play the vanguard role in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and undertake their weighty responsibility to society and the revolution.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is an important task in the revolutionization and working-classization of all society.

The peasantry is one of the main forces of our revolution and is directly responsible for agricultural production. The peasants are the last class that the working class must transform after their own pattern in the process of building a classless society; the very class distinction still remaining in our society is that between the workers and the peasants. Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is essential for further strengthening our revolutionary forces and quickly developing agricultural production, for eradicating the class difference between

the workers and the peasants and solving the peasant question once and for all.

What is most important in the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants is to equip all of them firmly with the collectivist spirit and the revolutionary ideas of the working class and have them acquire the attitude of masters of the revolution. Party organizations should educate the farming population to do all work scrupulously, take loving care of communal property and respect their organizations and collective with a staunch revolutionary spirit and a high degree of consciousness as masters of the state and society.

If we are to working-classize the farming population, we must raise their technical and cultural levels to those of the working class. To meet the requirements of the reality in which the technical revolution is making good headway in rural districts and agricultural science is developing rapidly, we must intensify adult education and the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge in the countryside, so that all farmers can handle modern technological means skilfully with ample knowledge and techniques and raise crops on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche method of farming.

Developing cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is a highly important problem in the working-classization of the peasants.

Relations of ownership of the means of production lie at the root of all social relations and determine all class distinctions. In order to eradicate the class distinction between the workers and the peasants and completely transform all social relations on the working-class pattern, it is imperative to develop cooperative ownership into all-people ownership and thus establish the latter's undivided sway over the means of production.

Switching over cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is now the order of the day in our revolution. Since the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were accelerated vigorously in the countryside after the establishment of the socialist system, the material and technical foundations of agriculture were consolidated remarkably and the peasants' ideological, technical and cultural levels rose greatly. Relying on the successes already achieved, we must further step up socialist rural construction and thus successfully convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

The switchover of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is as important an event as the agricultural cooperative movement; it is a very difficult and complicated socio-economic reform. Therefore, we must promote this work step by step, accumulating experience through some experimental stage.

Revolutionizing intellectuals remains an important problem in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

The socialist re-education of old-time intellectuals and assumption of the central role in the ranks of intellectuals by the new generation have completely settled the question of the dual character of intellectuals in our country. But they still suffer from obsolete ideas to a considerable extent and are also highly susceptible to bad ideas which may revive. They are isolated from productive activity and often work individually. Because of these peculiarities of their activities, they have few opportunities for ideological training and are liable to be infected by outworn ideas. Only when they are thoroughly revolutionized and turned into genuine working-class intellectuals, will they not degenerate but remain true to the Party and the revolution to the last.

By intensifying ideological education and

organizational life, Party organizations should educate and temper the intellectuals in a revolutionary way and encourage them to keep in contact with reality at all times and learn from the ideology, organization and discipline of the working class through practical work. Every intellectual should thus be encouraged to devote all his talent and energy to the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea with unswerving loyalty to the Party and revolution, a strong revolutionary will and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort.

We should also pay profound attention to the revolutionary education of the youth and children.

They are the heir to our revolutionary cause and represent the future of our country. Our nation's destiny and our revolution's future depend on how we train the youth and children. Only by rearing them to be staunch revolutionaries of a Juche type, is it possible to push ahead with the revolution and construction and carry on from generation to generation and accomplish the historic cause of modelling all society on the Juche idea.

Our youth and children belong to a new generation who have not experienced exploitation and oppression nor undergone revolutionary ordeals. People will not acquire revolutionary ideas of themselves just because they have been born and have grown up in a socialist society, nor will they become revolutionaries of themselves just because they happen to be the sons and daughters of revolutionaries. Without revolutionary education, youth and children will not acquire a high class consciousness and a lofty revolutionary spirit and, further, infatuated with the happy life of today, may give up the revolution.

We must exert great efforts in educating the youth and children, regarding it as an important matter that will decide the destiny

of our revolution. Party organizations must intensify the class and revolutionary education of youth and children, so that forever mindful of the bitter past of our people, they will all bear an implacable hatred for imperialism and the exploiter system and resolutely fight on to crush class enemies of all hues and achieve the ultimate victory of the revolution.

In order to step up the revolutionization and working-classization of all society our Party advanced the policy of launching a movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes and is promoting it vigorously.

The movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes is a mass movement for ideological transformation which embodies our Party's policy of education through the influence of positive examples.

The unassuming heroes reared by our Party typify the communist man and their example exerts a tremendous influence. Their ideological and moral characteristics are supreme loyalty to the Party and the revolution and unbounded devotion to the country and the people. In order to carry out the Party line and policy with utter loyalty to the Party and the revolution, they struggled heroically, braving all hardships on their way. Although they performed praiseworthy deeds, they expected no honour or reward but silently devoted their all to the country's prosperity and the people's welfare. They are the true heroes of our times, splendid models for everyone to follow. Today their outstanding example is awakening a great sympathetic echo in the hearts of people and inspiring them positively to heroic feats.

Party organizations must conduct the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes more actively in a more organized way. They must give scrupulous organizational leadership so that this move-

ment is conducted effectively in all fields and all units, and must activate the broad masses to take part in it. They must ensure in this way that all Party members and working people learn from the unassuming heroes' lofty moral traits and revolutionary work style so as to bring about a fresh change in the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society.

Further, we must make strong efforts to intellectualize the whole of society.

Intellectualizing the whole of society is a solemn task to raise the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of college graduate so as to obliterate the difference between mental and physical labour left over from the old society and bring about the complete equality of the working people.

In order to intellectualize all society we must step up the cultural revolution to raise the general cultural and intellectual level of society considerably and, on this basis, gradually raise everybody's cultural and intellectual standards to those of college graduate.

An important task in the intellectualization of all society is to develop educational work.

Only by conducting educational work well is it possible to bring up the rising generation to be true communist people with a wide range of knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique, to train competent cadres in large numbers and raise the cultural and intellectual level of society as a whole.

In the field of education we should implement the *Theses on Socialist Education* and definitely improve the quality of education. Educational establishments should ensure that school education comprises the necessary pedagogical processes accurately. For this purpose, they should create adequate conditions for education, constantly improve the content and methods of instruction and

enhance the teachers' sense of responsibility and role.

While putting stress on the smooth enforcement of universal eleven-year compulsory education, we should make long-term preparations to introduce compulsory higher education. While existing cadre-training centres are being built up, institutions of higher learning should be expanded along the line of developing the study-while-working system of education. Taking into consideration the regional distribution of the national economy and the characteristic features of its branches, we must set up many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools on a study-while-working system in towns and farm and fishing villages. At the same time, we should improve the correspondence education system and start a college on TV. In the future we should enforce compulsory higher education first for the young people just out of the eleven-year compulsory education course, and gradually, as conditions mature, enrol all those working people who had no higher education in the past.

We should further develop socialist literature and art.

Literature and art are a powerful means of education to cultivate the working people's spiritual and moral qualities, to raise their cultural level and to inspire them to struggle and innovation. By thoroughly implementing the line of developing socialist national culture, we should bring about a more brilliant flourishing and development of literature and art, thereby helping to promote the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of all society.

In all fields of literature and art we should firmly establish Juche, fully embody the Party and working-class spirit and categorically repudiate capitalist and feudal elements.

Writers and artists should produce a large number of revolutionary works of literature

and art. To do so, they must make contact with reality to delve deeply into life and improve their creative, artistic techniques with ardent loyalty to the Party and the revolution. It is the working masses that create and enjoy culture and art. We must popularize literary and artistic activities to bring the creative zeal and artistic talents of the working people into full play and make literature and art serve the people better.

It is necessary to establish the socialist cultured way of life universally. In our society the old way of life still remains to a considerable extent, which hampers the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the working people. We must wage a vigorous struggle to clear away obsolete usages from every facet of social life and continue to improve our way of life in conformity with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the demand of the times. Thus, we must see that all the working people live a simple life with high cultural standards and noble moral qualities and that the whole society is permeated with a sound way of life.

In order to become independent and creative social beings, people should be physically strong in addition to having a revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural accomplishments.

We should popularize physical culture and sports and make them part and parcel of our life, thus improving the physical fitness of the entire nation, and should quickly develop our athletic science and techniques.

In the field of public health we should carry out the Party's policy of preventive medicine, combine traditional Korean medicine properly with modern medicine and highly develop medical science and techniques, thus protecting people's lives better and promoting the working people's health at all times.

Three Revolutions—Strategic Task for Full Independence of People

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung analyzed and summed up in an all-round way brilliant successes and experience gained by our Party in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the banner of the immortal Juche idea and gave a profound, unique and scientific answer to theoretical and practical problems arising in the struggle for realizing the full independence of the working masses.

He said:

"The task of emancipating the masses of working people from class domination and subordination is accomplished through a revolution to remodel the political and economic systems of the old society, and the task of freeing people from the shackles of outdated thinking, techniques and culture is fulfilled through the three revolutions."

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a strategic task which must be tackled squarely by a working-class party that assumed power from the very first day of building a new society." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., pp. 3-4.)

This proposition clarifies the position and role of the three revolutions in making the working masses fully independent by transforming nature and society as required by the Juche idea.

The three revolutions, as the great leader teaches, are a strategic task which must be tackled squarely by a working-class party in power until the final victory of the revolution-

ary cause. It is because they are a task which must be taken up consistently not only at a given stage of the revolution but in the whole historical period and a final task which enables the working masses to realize complete independence.

All revolutionary struggles are a sacred battle to free the masses of people from all kinds of subordination and make them real masters of nature and society; they are a struggle to realize their independence.

The first and foremost task in this struggle is a social revolution to change the old political and economic systems. The democratic and socialist revolutions free the working masses from the political oppression and subjection and economic exploitation of the reactionary exploiter classes, the greatest restraint of their independence, and provide them with socio-political independence.

For a success in these revolutions to change the old social system the three revolutions must be carried out.

The three revolutions are especially important in the countries which failed to carry out the industrial revolution and former colonial and semi-colonial countries. It is because these countries are very backward in ideology, technology and culture. The three revolutions rid the masses' minds of outdated ideas such as flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism and make them courageously rise in the struggle to carve out their destiny with high independent consciousness and national pride, well aware that they must build a new society as its masters; and they make it possible to eliminate the remnants of colonialism in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

Only through the three revolutions is it possible to do away with the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and age-old backwardness in a historically short time, carry out socio-economic changes successfully, and build a new, prosperous society as soon as possible.

The working class in power must start the three revolutions from the first day of building a new society. But they don't come to the fore before the establishment of the socialist system.

After the establishment of the socialist system the three revolutions face the working-class party as its primary revolutionary task.

With the establishment of the socialist system the exploiting system is abolished and the exploiter classes are eliminated, and the working masses are freed from class domination and subjugation and become masters of state power and means of production and their socio-political independence is realized. But with this they cannot be fully independent.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the ideological, technical and cultural spheres retain many vestiges of the old society, which give rise to the various distinctions remaining in socialist society such as those between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry. Unless the three revolutions are carried out, the traces of the old society cannot be erased nor can the complete equality of the working people be realized."** (Ibid., p. 4.)

The liberation of the working people from the fetters of old ideas is one of the fundamental conditions for realizing their full independence.

If old ideas and way of thinking remain in their minds they can neither be masters of their destiny nor play their role as masters of the revolution and construction.

If the working masses of people are to be freed from the fetters of old ideas and be fully independent in their ideological and spiritual life they must vigorously promote the ideological revolution to completely get rid of all kinds of obsolete ideas including the reactionary ideas of the exploiting classes and arm themselves closely with the Juche idea, the most revolutionary idea.

In order to be real masters of nature and society they must be provided with adequate

means of livelihood—food, clothing and housing, and with conditions to get free from arduous labour and enjoy a high standard of cultural life.

If we are to eradicate all kinds of distinctions including that in the working conditions and realize the complete equality of the working people in their material and cultural life we must so highly develop the productive forces as to introduce distribution according to needs and train all members of society into harmoniously-developed men with a high level of scientific and technical knowledge and cultural attainments. This task can be fulfilled through the technical and cultural revolutions.

All this shows that even after the establishment of the socialist system, only when we continue the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and carry out human remoulding, nature-remaking and social transformation in an all-round way while steadily consolidating and developing the socialist system, can we completely erase the traces of the old society and make the working masses fully independent in all fields.

This is why the three revolutions are a strategic task that must be squarely tackled by the working-class party in power from the first day of building a new society to the building of communism, and they are the main content of the revolution which must be carried out especially in socialist society.

In his report the great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified the principle to be observed in making the three revolutions.

He said:

"In carrying out the three revolutions our Party adhered to the principle of putting the ideological revolution definitely to the forefront of the other two." (Ibid., p. 5.)

The ideological revolution is a work of human remoulding to train the working people into communist revolutionaries through their revolutionization and working-classization; it is a political work to stimulate their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

Without remoulding the working masses, masters of society, along communist lines is it impossible successfully to settle all problems arising from the revolution and construction. Basic to remoulding men into communist revolutionaries is ideological remoulding.

Ideological consciousness decides man's value and governs his actions. Man can be master of the world because he has ideological consciousness.

Putting the ideological revolution to the forefront of the other two in carrying out the three revolutions embodies correctly the fundamental principle of the Juche idea; it provides a sure guarantee for making the revolution and construction a success by giving full play to the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the working people.

In order to successfully carry out the three revolutions it is also important to push forward the technical and cultural revolutions simultaneously.

Only when we energetically propel forward both the technical and cultural revolutions while giving definite priority to the ideological revolution can we successfully capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

In his report, the great leader President Kim Il Sung, setting forth the programme of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea by carrying out the line of the three revolutions, put forward the wise policy of revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing all members of society and making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

This policy is that of human remoulding, social change and nature-remaking at the highest level and shows the only correct way to the full independence of the working masses.

In his historic report the great leader President Kim Il Sung newly deepened and systematized his unique thought and theory of

the three revolutions. His thought and theory is an outstanding one which perfected the revolutionary theory on communism in an all-round way on the basis of the Juche idea and an immortal one which shows the way to finally realize the age-old desire of humankind for independence.

By founding an original theory on the three revolutions he overcame the restrictions of the former theory which regarded only the replacement of social system as a revolution and newly clarified the truth that changes in ideological, technical and cultural fields are also a revolution, and completely elucidated the problem of revolution under socialism.

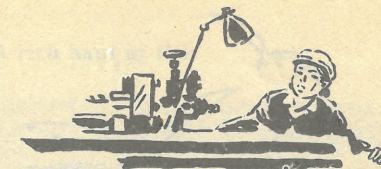
Thus he perfectly systematized the theory on the continuous revolution of the working class comprising the transition of the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and the building of a classless society and the transition to communism.

His theory on the three revolutions made the process of building socialism and communism and the whole picture and fundamental requirements of communist society—what he had already elucidated—clearer and further deepened the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the theory on the capture of the ideological and material fortresses, the two fortresses of communism, and other revolutionary theories of Juche.

His creation and systematization of the thought on the three revolutions are a great lasting contribution to greatly promoting the revolutionary struggle of our era and the onward movement towards socialism and communism and developing and enriching the revolutionary theory on scientific communism.

Upholding the Decisions of the Sixth Party Congress

With Revolutionary Ardour and Vigorous Fighting Spirit



To fulfil the tasks set out in the historic report of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to the Sixth Party Congress, the workers of the Huichon Machine-tools Plant continue to make innovations in the production of machines and equipment to modernize the national economy.

Following the announcement of the grand Six-Year Plan at the Fifth Party Congress, the great leader visited workers of Huichon in February 1971 and kindled the flame of new technical innovation. That year they carried out his on-the-spot instructions and produced 10,000 machine tools.

With the fighting spirit of that year they are working now.

Last year they brought about a collective technical innovation to meet the Sixth Party Congress with brilliant labour achievements and received thanks from the glorious Party centre.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Efforts should be directed to the engineering industry to accelerate the work of manufacturing precise, large, high-speed and automatic machines and equipment, and various up-to-date machinery and equipment should be devised and manufactured in quantities so that the technical outfit of the national economy will be improved steadily."

Well aware of the honourable duty they should perform for attaining the ten long-

term objectives of socialist economic construction, they are vigorously promoting the work of manufacturing precise, large, high-speed and automatic machines and equipment.

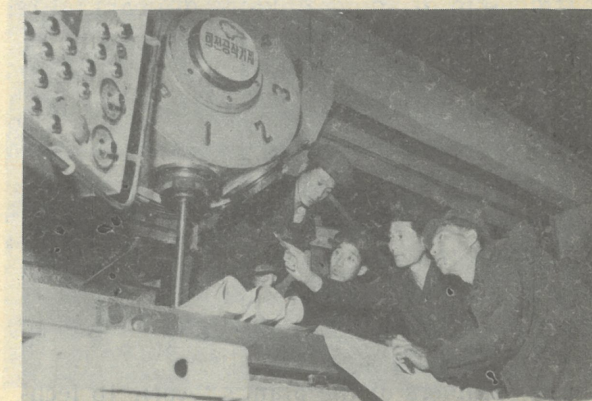
The casting shop, the first process of production, stands in the van of technical innovation.

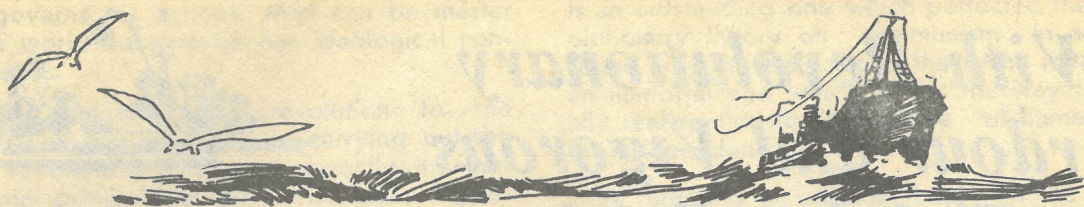
Its workers and technicians and three-revolution team members are introducing new technical innovations in moulding, casting and finishing processes to further promote the modernization of casting work.

Saying that the Party's demand is the rated capacity, the smelters of the shop are turning out 180 tons of molten iron from the 90-ton cupola by introducing the continuous melting method.

New innovations are wrought in process-

They discuss how to introduce a new technical innovation in production





With the Great Joy of Big Haul

The fishermen and the three-revolution-team members of the Rajin Fishery Station at the northern tip of this land are making a big haul every day from the start of the winter season, in their struggle to hit the 5 million-ton goal of sea foods, one of the new long-term objectives.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"In order to improve the people's diets the

fisheries should be developed further."

In hearty response to the great leader's New Year Address and in order to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, the fishermen have set their target for the season higher than planned.

They had conducted active operations in spite of the unusually bad oceanic conditions, catching over 1,800 tons more of fish than their assignments last year.

They are successful in implementing the

ing as well.

Lathe shop No. 4 doubled its production through introducing precise and high-speed machines in grinding 20 kinds of gears. Milling shop No. 3 modernized the processing of gear parts and made work more efficient, saving much labour and reserving four machines.

Following the example of the unassuming heroes who have devoted their all to the Party and the leader, to the country and people, all units are bringing about a steady upsurge in production, giving full play to creative wisdom and revolutionary zeal.

The members of the plant's "April 15 tech-

nical innovation shock brigade" and three-revolution team members made an automatic numerical control milling cutter, which is 6 to 7 times more efficient than the existing one, to contribute greatly to manufacturing precise and automatic machinery and equipment.

All assemblers of the finishing shop invented efficient assembling jigs and applied new methods, and thus effected innovations in assembling of machine tools.

Today the workers of the Huichon Machine-tools Plant, who have always heartily responded to the great leader's call, are marching ahead with vigorous fighting spirit to carry out the new long-term objectives.

Upholding the Decisions of the Sixth Party Congress

great leader's on-the-spot instructions on making fishing vessels universal and catching more fish throughout the seasons.

They have equipped their boats with all-purpose tackle and conducted scientific operations, catching fish in the upper, middle and down strata. This has resulted in the increase of per-net haul. Now most of boats are making a big haul two or three times every day. Taking the lead are the members of the No. 490 Vessel of No.1 Fleet, whose captain is Li Dae Sop, Merited Fisherman. The crew put shoal detection before successive net-throwings, chalking up national records as they did last year.

Other fleets of the station too have established efficient scientific systems and lengthened the period of operations, with the average daily catch 50 per cent greater than that of last year, the all-time high.

To encourage the loyal fishermen braving difficulties in inshore and pelagic operations, the station officials are supplying them promptly with work force, technical means, nets, auxiliaries, supplies and others and organizing the timely fish processing.

Their efforts to carry out the Sixth Party Congress's decisions have resulted in doubling the unloading capacity through introduction of more equipment including bucket conveyers.

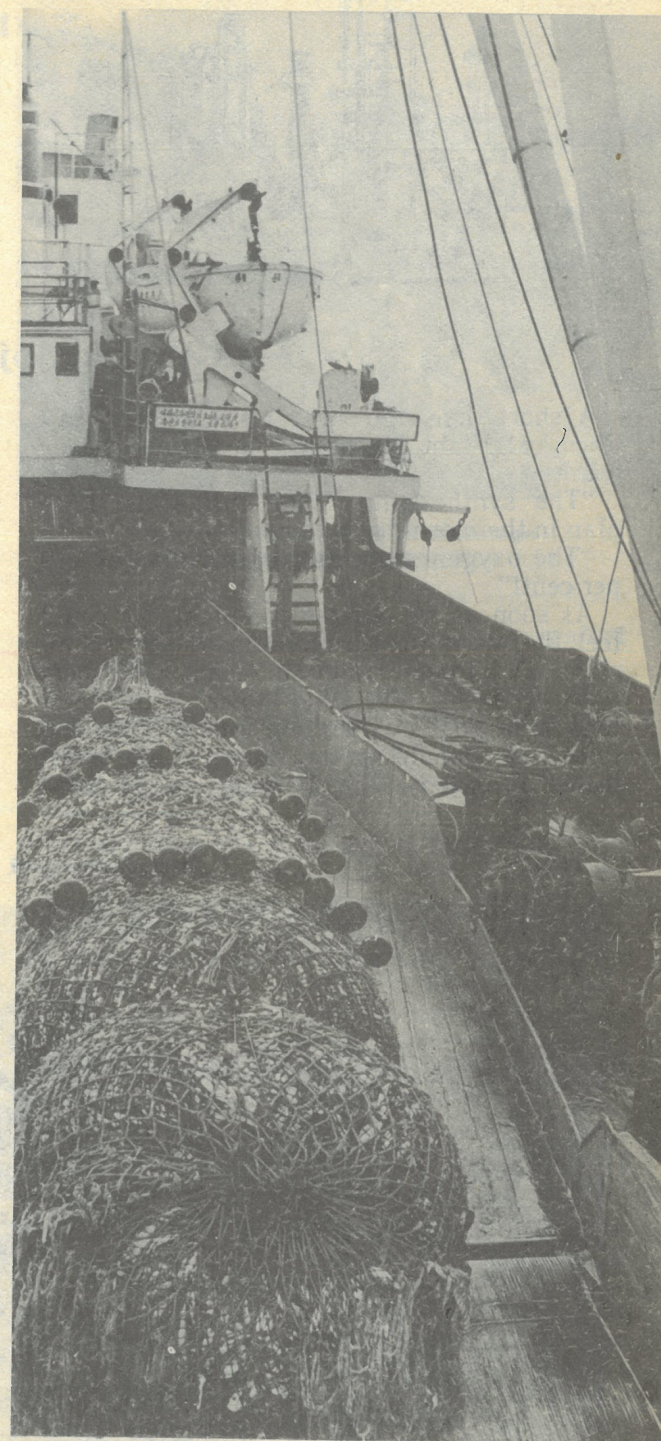
The processing workers too distinguished themselves in making various goods including salted pollack roe.

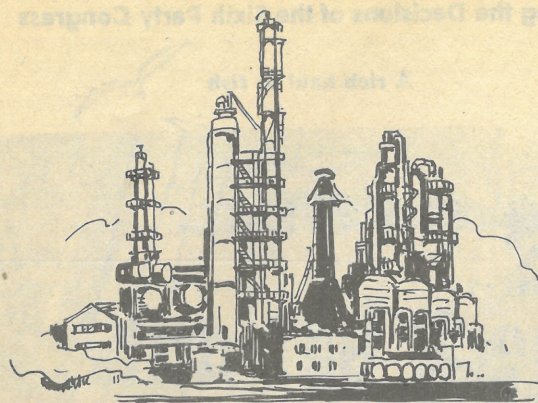
Frozen fish are carried by train, truck and other vehicles to different places of North Hamgyong Province.

The courageous fishermen of this station do not rest content with their successes; they are conducting vigorous operations on the vast East Sea, in the spirit of the speed campaign, to attain their higher target before the set time.

Kim Bong Gwon

A rich haul of fish





Reportage

Towards 7 Million-ton Goal of Chemical Fertilizers

— A Visit to Aoji Chemical Plant —

A short time ago we visited the Aoji Chemical Plant at the northern tip of our country.

"The synthesizing shop fulfils its daily plan in the morning!"

"The oxygen shop, its monthly plan at 119 per cent!"

As soon as we entered the plant, we could feel the warm breath of the workers, technicians and three-revolution team members dashing ahead like wind towards the new long-term goal of 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, upholding the report of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to the Sixth

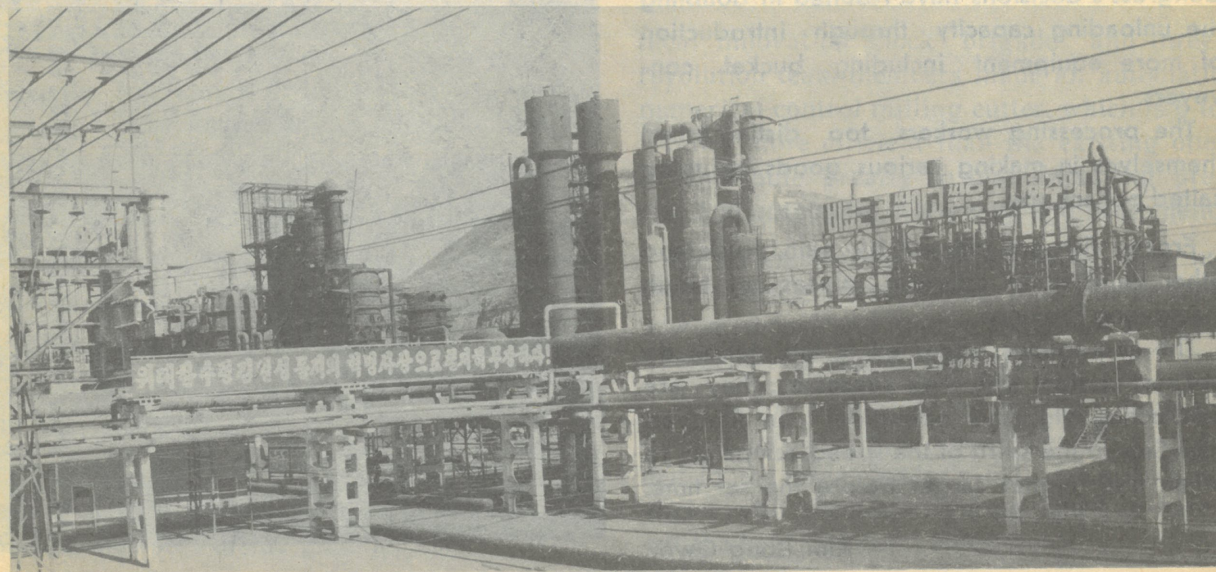
Party Congress and his New Year Address.

In our country fertilizers, weed killers and other agricultural chemicals were produced and supplied in large quantities, and in 1979, 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer was applied to each *chongbo* of fields, and weeding was done by chemical means in 97 per cent of the total rice fields.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader farm mechanization and chemicalization have been nearly completed in our country.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

Part of the Aoji Chemical Plant



"...chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and different kinds of chemical means suitable for our soil and crops should be produced in greater quantities and supplied to the countryside."

In his report to the Sixth Party Congress the great leader summed up the brilliant success achieved in the chemicalization of agriculture during the years under review, and set out a huge task of producing 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and completing agricultural chemicalization in the near future.

Well aware of their lofty duty in the worthy struggle to carry out the honourable task ahead of schedule, the workers here have conducted a vigorous struggle from the beginning of this year.

The vice-chief engineer of the plant in charge of production guided us first to the raw material shop.

Raw materials were flowing steadily into the shop, the first process of production, by belt conveyers.

Here raw materials were crushed and selected automatically through different processes and sent to the dry distillation shop.

The shop manager said proudly that they were making technical innovations to increase the production capacity of the shop and hit the upped fertilizer production target.

Via the dry distillation and gasification shops seething like a boiling pot, we went to the synthesizing shop, the heart of production.

There were big towers. In the general control room a few workers were controlling the synthesizing processes.

Red, green and yellow lights were on and off and numerous meters were at work on the control panel.

Explaining plainly the synthesizing process appearing on the TV screen, the vice-chief engineer said:

"After the Party Congress the workers and technicians of the shop, along with the three-revolution team members, remade their large compressor and increased its capacity 1.3 times...."

With new techniques introduced in the synthesizing process, the consumption of raw



Vigorous agitation is on to encourage workers to increased production

materials reduced by 8 per cent as against last year.

Then he showed us the fertilizer shop where white fertilizer was hailing from high above.

Packed fertilizer was carried by a belt conveyer into waggon.

Upholding the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, the workers here were striving to fulfil their fertilizer production plan for the new fertilizer year by the end of February.

We also inspected the site of expansion project.

Big buildings were like a forest.

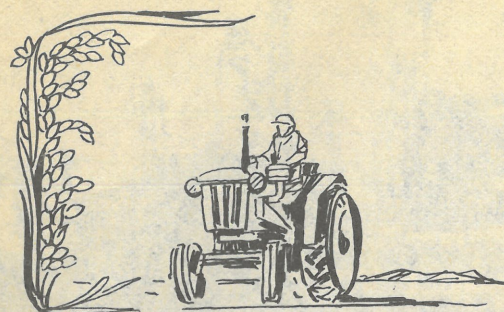
Recently the great leader instructed to quickly complete the expansion project to produce fertilizer.

The work site was boiling with the revolutionary zeal of the builders to complete the project at an early date.

When the project is finished we will have another big fertilizer production base relying on domestic raw materials and fuel.

We were strongly impressed by the iron will of the workers advancing vigorously towards the new long-term goal under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party.

Kwon Ju Il



Note

Full of New Hope and Confidence

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Rapid development of agriculture is very important in the struggle to carry out the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction."

This is the first year of our grand march towards the new long-range goal of grain production set by the great leader at the Sixth Party Congress.

Well begun is half done.

Good preparation for this year's farming is essential to victory in the first battle to attain the 15 million-ton goal of grain.

In recent years the weather has been very bad for agriculture under the influence of the cold front—unusually long cold weather, unseasonable heavy rain and typhoon, etc.

Nevertheless, we have had good crop every year. This is due to full preparations for farming and the Juche method of farming.

We, full of new hope and confidence, are successfully preparing for this year's farming.

In order to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Party we remade over 50 hectares into standardized fields and obtained a vast tract of new land by the end of last year,

mobilizing all machines.

Conducting a vigorous speed campaign, we have already carried out over 20 tons of manure for every hectare of field, improved waterways some 40 km long and put pumping stations in good order. We have prepared chemical fertilizers, herbicides and other agricultural chemicals in plenty for this year's farming.

Growing strong cold-bed rice seedlings and transplanting them in good time is a key to rich harvest.

Having made cold beds for rice seedlings and prepared for making maize humus pots, we are now selecting seeds for sowing.

We have completely repaired or put in good order tractors, rice-transplanting and other farm machines and implements.

Now our agriculture is placed on a firmer scientific and technical basis and is highly intensive. This asks us to fully meet technical requirements in farming.

While making farming preparations, we, drawing on last year's experience, are intensifying technical study to settle scientific and technical problems by ourselves and fully meet the requirements of the Juche farming method.

*****Upholding the Decisions of the Sixth Party Congress

We will reap a good harvest this year, too, come what weather may.

With intense loyalty to the great leader and the Party we will do farming better and increase the per-hectare rice and maize yield by 0.5 ton and 0.8 ton respectively as against last year.

Thus we will make a great contribution to

the attainment of the 15 million-ton grain production goal, to the successful general onward march.

Ho Nam Sun,
Chairwoman of Management Board
of Samjigang Cooperative Farm,
Chaeryong County, South Hwang-
hae Province

Ho Nam Sun, the management board chairwoman of the Samjigang Cooperative Farm





“What Did We Give The Children?”

On the night of December 27, 1950, several cars drove along in the darkness across Sunchon Plain. They pulled up gently at Naenam-ri, Sunchon County.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung got out. He looked at the village that loomed out of the darkness. Then he pointed to a farmhouse down the road, and told his aide to find out if there was anyone at home.

Going back, the aide said to him that the mistress was at home. So the General went there, for a short visit.

He was shown into the upper room.

The mistress, who was elderly, could not see her visitor properly in the dim lamp light.

The General sat down on a cold mat without ceremony and asked her about herself. She lived here with her three children. Her husband, who had been chairman of the Party group, was killed by the enemy when our side retreated.

A shadow passed over his face, as he looked at the frost on the walls and at the children sleeping in the corner.

He asked the mistress kindly if the children were well and if it was hard for her to support them all alone. He went over to them, bent down and, opening the front of their coats to feel their clothes, said with a worried air:

“They wear summer clothes.... You have few clothes and little bedding.”

He looked round the room, opened the door and glanced into the kitchen. It was also empty. All the utensils had been smashed or looted by the enemy. He opened his collar and, tapping lightly on the doorstep, sat down in silence. Then he said to the woman:

“It is those devils, the Americans!... You

must have courage and live on to take your revenge.”

The General stroked the children's heads. The little eight-year-old girl woke up at the feel of his warm hand. He lightly stroked her hair again and asked his aide:

“Have we anything we can give the children?”

The aide did not answer right away, for they had nothing except the bread and cakes for the General's supper. But in the end the General made him go and presently he came back bringing some bread and cakes which he gave to the woman. But she refused to take them, saying: “Oh no, please, you need those yourselves. I'm sure you haven't eaten yet.” The General gave the little girl some bread and cakes and then he picked up the sleeping boy, took him on his lap, wrapped him up in his coat and put a loaf of bread into the child's hand. Still half asleep, the children first looked around wide-eyed—then they began to eat, while the General looked on benevolently. Then he said to the woman:

“You must endure for a while. We must try to bring these children up as well as if they had a father. How could we allow them to fare worse than those who still have a father!”

She was very grateful for what he said.

“He is very kind! I wonder who he is. He regards other people's troubles as his own,” she said to herself. It seemed to her that he was not just a soldier. So very quietly she asked the aide, who was sitting next to her, who this man was. She was really surprised when he told her it was the General.

She got to her feet and said:

“General!... I'm so sorry, I did not recognize you....”

Everyone Works According to His Ability and Aptitude

All our people have jobs and do fruitful work for society and collective, and for their own sake.

This shows a superiority of our socialist system and is happiness enjoyed by our people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **“All our working people have jobs according to their abilities, and are provided by the state with secure working conditions and sufficient opportunities for relaxation.”**

Labour is inherent in man and it is for his independence. Without labour man can neither live nor create all the material and cultural wealth of society. The right to labour is an essential requirement of man who has independent spirit.

But this requirement is not satisfied wherever

and whenever. In societies where state power and means of production are in the hands of the privileged few the working masses have no right to work.

With no jobs many people suffer misfortunes and die miserably.

The right to work is provided only in socialist society where the working masses are real masters of state power and means of production.

Proceeding from the requirement of the Juche idea for attaching the greatest importance to people in doing everything and making everything serve them, our state provides all the able-bodied population with jobs according to their ability and aptitude.

The right to labour and stable jobs are guaranteed by the planned development of

Her voice, indeed her whole body trembled with joy and emotion.

The General calmed her down, spoke a few words of encouragement and then got up.

She apologized again and again for her failure to entertain the General at supper. She said, “General, I'm so sorry that I could not give you supper in my house.”

“Please don't worry. We had supper before we came. We will provide schooling for the children, so bring them up well.”

So saying, he turned towards the road.

“Good-bye, General. I wish you a pleasant journey,” the woman said, bowing her head.

The General reached his car and waved his hand to her—she was still standing in the same place.

“Bring up your children well.”

The car moved off towards Pyongyang. The General was silent, looking out of the window. When they had driven quite a long distance, he suddenly asked:

“What did we give the children? I wonder.”

The aide did not know what to answer.

“The General gave them bread and cakes a little while ago,” he thought. “He can hardly have forgotten, so that can't be what he means.”

The General, lost in thought, said no more.

Not long after that, there was a meeting of the Party CC's Political Committee and a Cabinet meeting.

Both meetings decided that the state would pay to stabilize the living of the families of the fallen soldiers and those civilians who had been murdered by the reactionaries and to rear war orphans and bereaved children. In accordance with this decision, revolutionary schools, primary schools, orphanages and nurseries were set up all over the country for orphans and children who had lost a parent in the war.

the economy and the steady growth of production.

Our state has a unified control of all human and material resources and mobilizes and uses them according to plans and regulates rationally accumulation and consumption for the planned and balanced development of the economy.

Under our socialist system the road to the continuous development of technology lies wide open and the working people display high political zeal and creative initiative in production and construction.

Using these possibilities, our state constantly expands production and builds new factories and enterprises without letup. Thus manpower increasing according to the natural growth of the population is fully used and we always feel the shortage of manpower. So there are no jobless in our country.

People differ in ability and aptitude. They can attain the highest achievements in work only when they have jobs according to their ability and aptitude.

Our state does labour administration well and gets our people to work to the best of their ability.

It also pays deep attention to freeing our working people from hard and backbreaking labour and making their labour easier and more pleasant by carrying out vigorously the three major tasks of the technological revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"In order to emancipate the people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. The three tasks we propose are designed to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and to free our women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing techniques by our own efforts."**

To free the people from tough labour and make their labour easier and more pleasant is an important task to realize the Juche idea.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution are designed to eliminate hard and backbreaking labour from all branches of the national economy and even from home life and enable people to enjoy a more independent and creative life. In the course of fulfilling the three tasks mechanization, semi-automation

and full-automation were widely introduced in industry and the working people were considerably liberated from work in excessive heat or under other harmful conditions and arduous labour. Exhausting work was made easier, more productive and safer.

Comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization progressed dynamically in agriculture and farming work came closer to industrial work.

Food industry rapidly developed and modern kitchen utensils were mass-produced, and our women got free markedly from the heavy burden of age-old household chores.

Our working people are not only provided with jobs by the state but receive ever-increasing remuneration according to the quality and quantity of work done. They also benefit from labour protection, paid leave and accommodation at sanatoria and rest homes; they are provided with safe working conditions and adequate leisure time. Thanks to various social security measures those who cannot work and old people and children with no means of support also live well.

That is why all our working people highly value their fruitful working life under our superior socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and effect a steady upsurge in all fields with a high sense of responsibility as the master of the revolution and construction.

Our working people need no work norm. They regard the demand of the leader and the Party as their norm. They carry out the task given by the great leader through thick and thin, no matter how difficult and complex.

All our work places are full of revolutionary optimism and the collectivist spirit "One for all and all for one."

All our working people, freed from exploitation and oppression once and for all, do fruitful work and live equally well, with no worries about life including unemployment and starvation. This is the reality of our country and the life of our people living under the socialist system.

Life proves that the socialist system alone practically guarantees the political right and the right to labour to the working masses and makes their labour fruitful and pleasant.

Li Chol Sik

Essay

On the Ryongwang Pavilion

I like to walk along the Taedong-gang River.

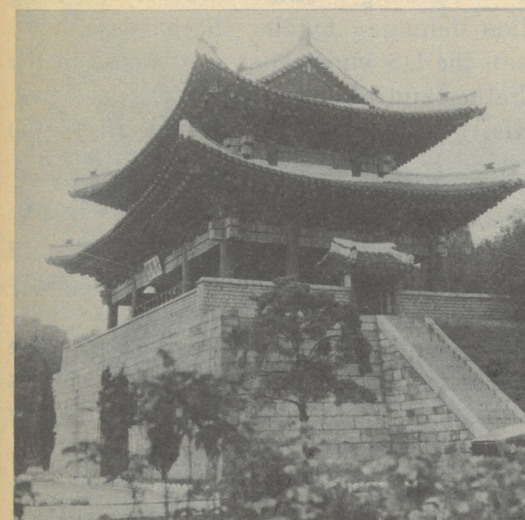
On Sunday I, together with my children, went to the promenade of the river.

We walked slowly and reached the Taedong Gate.

This east gate of old Pyongyang is a valuable cultural remain, showing the distinguished architecture of our forefathers. Near it are the old, magnificent Ryongwang Pavilion and the Pyongyang Bell. These relics in good harmony with the clear river present a beautiful scene, attracting merry strollers.

I mingled with people and mounted the

Taedong Gate



Ryongwang Pavilion. The red evening glow was reflected on the clear water of the Taedong-gang River.

I glanced around in a light mood and my eyes stayed on a spot. Some middle-aged women who looked like park tenders were cleaning around the antique-looking gate and bell.

Suddenly I heard the cheerful singing of school children coming from the Moran Hill. The column halted at the entrance of the Taedong Gate and soon they made a circle around their teacher. She began to explain to them interestingly about the Taedong Gate, Ryongwang Pavilion and Pyongyang Bell, pointing to them.

Some absorbed in the stories about historic spots jotted down something in their memo-books and others were looking curiously at the uplifted roof of the gate, perhaps with their imagination running to our ingenious ancestors. She said:

"They are often repairing and repainting the historic remains colourfully to preserve them long and make working people enjoy their rest here, following the teachings of the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Her voice was within the range of my ears and the stories about the gate, pavilion and bell which I saw frequently, aroused a fresh emotion.

I moved on and read the signboard inscribed with "Lovely Land" in large letters and recalled some anecdotes left by old poets. I glanced up at the gate loft.

There a man who looked familiar with me was talking to some artists busy with repainting.

He was Kwak whom I had made acquaintance with a few years ago in the home of my friend, a scientist engaged in the study of national cultural relics. Kwak is now with the office for preservation of cultural relics.

He had been discussing with my friend the scientific and technical matters of restoring the mural tombs in the Koguryo period unearthed in a west coastal area and of preserving better the mural paintings of Anak Tomb No. 3.

I remembered what he had said: "The great leader instructed on unearthing the historic relics left by our ancestors and conveying them through generations. He spares nothing for the purpose.

The task of our office is to carry out the fatherly leader's lofty plan."

I was seized with deep emotion, looking at the artists who were brushing carefully, the keepers cleaning the places around historic relics neatly and the flowing stream of jolly people.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people is a talented, sagacious and civilized people who also developed brilliant traditions in science and culture."

Our talented and ingenious nation created a long history and brilliant culture. There are many precious and praiseworthy relics across the land.

But they had been neglected in the past, a far cry from being true assets for the people. They had been used for amusement of a handful of the haves. Moreover, as a result of the Japanese imperialist robbers' policy of obliterating the national culture in colonies, the

relics had been indiscriminately trampled down, destroyed and looted.

The true value of cultural treasures has been made enjoyable since the working people became masters of the country.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader taught that in order to carry out the Korean revolution successfully, the Korean communists should be well versed in the history, culture, nature and geography of the homeland and the beautiful morality and customs of the Korean people.

He also stressed the need of inheriting critically national cultural heritages and developing socialist culture on the national basis and to suit the tastes of the Korean people; he solved all problems, big and small, in unearthing, arranging, preserving, inheriting those relics.

Following his teachings, there were established state organs from the centre to local areas to preserve the historic relics and remains; specialized offices were set up to protect them in different parts. Thus the overall restoration and improvement of historic relics are conducted continually.

Huge funds, materials and manpower are directed for the purpose.

The Taedong Gate and Ryongwang Pavilion damaged by the barbarous bombings of the US imperialist aggressors in the last Fatherland Liberation War were preferentially restored in Pyongyang after the ceasefire.

The Taeung Hall and other relics in Mt. Myohyang-san, the Paeksang Pavilion in Anju and many other historic relics were restored to their original forms.

In our country, as the days go by, the historic relics are taken better care of, as valuable assets of the nation to heighten the people's national pride and self-respect.

Every beauty spot with historic relics provides the centre for good cultural recreation



Ulmil-dae Pavilion

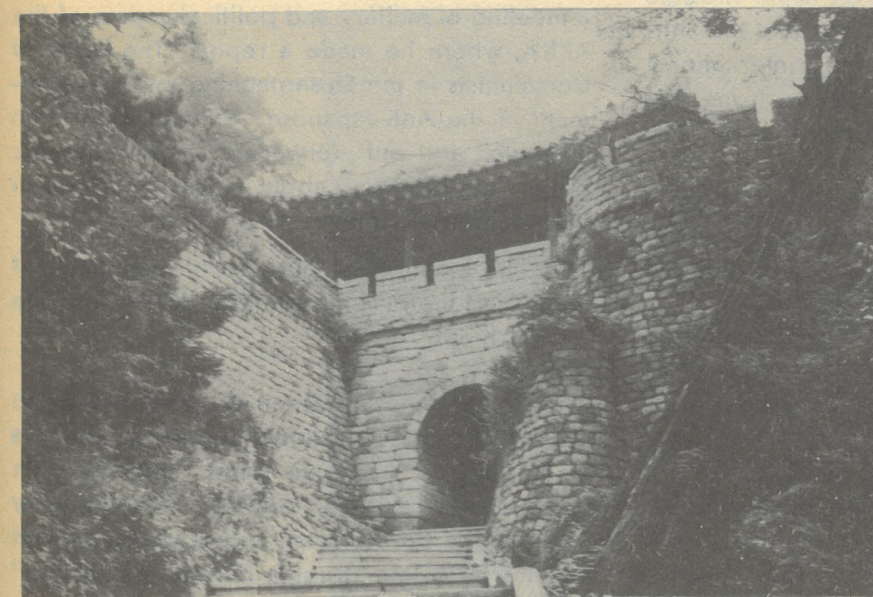
of the working people.

Our country, the land of Juche under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader, is a proud land of people with a long history and brilliant culture, where progressive and

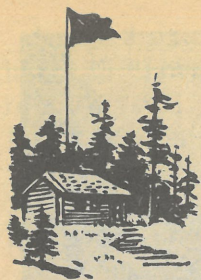
popular culture created by the ancestors is blooming.

I left there, feeling the honour and pride in living in this land.

Li Yong Gol



Chilsong Gate



Great Beacon of Juche

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in Nanhutou from February 27 to March 3, 1936. It was a historic meeting which marked a turning-point in establishing Juche in the Korean revolution as a whole and raising the entire Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to new heights.

Fondly recollecting the historic Nanhutou Meeting held 45 years ago, our people, who are vigorously working to fulfil the tasks set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, renew their resolution.

The revolutionary situation in the mid-1930s was favourable for the Korean people who were fighting to overthrow the robber, Japanese imperialism, and win national liberation and independence.

On the international scene an acute struggle was on between the fascist forces and the anti-fascist forces. In this struggle international fascism was increasingly isolated from the world's people and the anti-fascist democratic forces were growing stronger.

The imperialists, who found themselves in an impasse because of the world economic depression, were desperately working to redivide the colonies to get out of the crisis.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Asian shock force of international fascism, intensified as never before the fascist suppression and colonial plunder of the Korean people for full-scale continental aggression.

As a result, national and class contradictions grew sharper in Korea and the anti-Japanese sentiments of all sections of the people

reached their zenith.

These developments asked for organizing and mobilizing the broad masses more actively in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and bringing about a new upswing in the Korean revolution as a whole. This task could be fulfilled only when Korean revolutionaries and people, masters of the Korean revolution, actively hewed out the road ahead of the revolution by their own efforts, holding fast to their position as masters.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had put forward the Juche-motivated line of the Korean revolution and successfully organized and led the struggle to carry it out. As a result, strong internal revolutionary forces had been built up and precious achievements and rich experiences gained for bringing about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution.

At this juncture the great leader convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the KPRA, where he made a report "The Tasks of Communists in the Strengthening and Development of the Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Struggle" and put forward a new strategic policy for bringing about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution.

At the meeting he put forth a policy of advancing the main force of the KPRA into the border areas.

He said:

"In order to bring about a great upswing in our anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle at the present stage we must shift the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas and gradually extend the theatre of our struggle into the homeland."

("Kim Il Sung's Works," Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 99.)

His policy of extending the theatre of the struggle into the border areas and the homeland was a wise one to enable the Korean revolutionaries to fulfil their duty assigned by the Korean revolution.

The revolutionaries must make their country's revolution well. Those who are not faithful to their country's revolution can never be faithful to the world revolution nor can they be true internationalists.

From the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader strove to develop the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, keeping in close touch with the people at home.

Under the unheard-of savage repression and oppression of the Japanese imperialist marauders our people were longing for the great leader's liberation of them, believing only in him and looking up to him as the lodestar of liberation.

Therefore, turning the homeland into the theatre of operation for the KPRA and conducting vigorous political and military activities was of great importance in dealing heavier

blows to the enemy and arousing the broad masses of the people more vigorously to the national-liberation struggle.

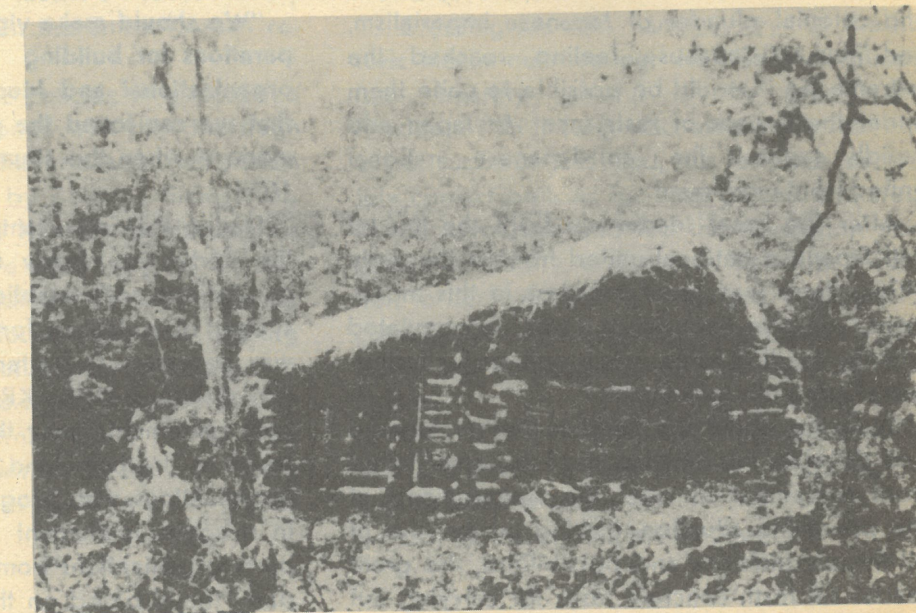
The great leader set forth the policy of moving the main force of the KPRA into the border areas and extending the theatre of struggle into the border areas and the homeland and related concrete ways to carry it out.

Stating that in order to execute the policy the KPRA must set up new bases there, the great leader pointed to the need to form a network of secret camps in the huge forests of Mt. Paekdu-san, revolutionize and organize the people in the surrounding areas, and thus create guerrilla bases in the form of semi-guerrilla zones, elastic revolutionary bastions invisible to the enemy.

He said that if the KPRA was to advance into the homeland and successfully develop the revolution, it was essential to step up the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the main stream of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, and detailed measures to build up the armed ranks, the main force of the KPRA in particular.

At the meeting the great leader President

The log cabin where the Nanhutou Meeting was held



Kim Il Sung set forth the policy of further expanding and developing the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

He said:

"The expansion and development of this movement will enable us to unite broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces of different sections under the banner of resistance to Japan and further build up our people's revolutionary forces. Therefore, we must carry on this movement vigorously on a nationwide scale and achieve the country's liberation and independence by the efforts of us Koreans." (Ibid., p. 105.)

This policy was a most scientific one which took into full account all conditions and possibilities for further expanding and developing the anti-Japanese national united front movement; it was a wise policy to closely unite all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of different sections under the banner of resistance to Japan and achieve the country's liberation by the efforts of our people.

All Koreans—workers, peasants, conscientious intellectuals, men of culture, national capitalists, small and middle tradesmen and manufacturers and urban petty bourgeoisie—found themselves in a very difficult situation owing to the unprecedented fascist repression and colonial plunder of Japanese imperialism, and their anti-Japanese feeling reached the extreme. So it would be possible to unite them under the banner of resistance to Japan and rapidly expand the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

After the great leader set forth the line of anti-Japanese national united front in the early 1930s, there was great progress in this movement, valuable experience was accumulated and the leading force was prepared for further developing this movement.

Speaking about the need to further expand and develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement to meet the requirements of the prevailing situation, making proper use of all these conditions and possibilities, the great leader set forth concrete tasks for carrying out

the policy.

He taught that in order to take to a new stage the anti-Japanese national united front movement conducted mainly through mass organizations of different classes and strata, it was necessary to set up a comprehensive, integrated united front organization that could include both all the mass organizations and the anti-Japanese patriots of all sections. He said that this organization should be a mass revolutionary organization capable of organizing and mobilizing the entire nation for the national liberation front, with the exception of a handful of reactionaries such as pro-Japanese landlords, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation. And he spoke about its name and programme.

He referred to the need to organize and conduct this movement in close coordination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and reorganize the Young Communist League into an Anti-Japanese Youth League, a revolutionary mass organization of youth embracing all young patriots.

At the meeting the great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth a policy for actively stepping up preparations for founding a revolutionary party of a new type.

He said:

"We should make vigorous, nationwide preparations for building a party and lay solid organizational and ideological foundations so that we can found the party at the opportune moment when the situation permits." (Ibid., p. 109.)

Stating that important in preparing to set up the party was steady expansion of party organizations and establishment of a thorough system of guidance for them, he said that it was necessary to hasten the building of party organizations at the KPRA units and in all Korean settlements, rally the revolutionaries scattered in the homeland, steadily expand party organizations with progressive elements tested in struggle, implement the policy of forming party organizations from below and founding a party firmly based on the masses, and to esta-

blish a unified organizational system from the KPRA party committee down to local party organizations.

He said that it was especially important in the preparations for party building to train a strong organizational backbone, guarantee the ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks and lay the firm mass basis for the founding of the party.

The great leader's policy for actively stepping up the preparations for party founding, along with the concrete tasks for carrying it out, was a wise policy showing the only correct way to push forward this work on a nationwide scale and a most revolutionary policy for more firmly rallying our people's revolutionary forces and bringing about a greater upswing in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country.

The new strategic policy set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the historic Nanhutou Meeting was an undying beacon illuminating the road ahead of the Korean revolution.

This meeting held under his guidance was of great significance in the development of the Korean revolution.

It marked a new turning-point in embodying thoroughly the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, in the entire Korean revolution.

His original strategic policies all proceeded from and were run through with the thorough Juche position that the Korean revolution should be carried out by Koreans themselves. After the meeting, the Korean revolutionaries and people fought more vigorously for the Korean revolution, upholding the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea and holding faster to the Juche revolutionary principle.

Another significance of the meeting lay in that it marked a new turning-point in building up the internal revolutionary forces and raising the Korean revolution as a whole to a higher stage.

After the meeting, the large units of the KPRA advanced into the border areas breaking through the enemy's strict cordon, conducted military and political activities and organized the anti-Japanese national united front on a nationwide scale and laid organizational and ideological foundations for founding a revolutionary party of a new type, dealing fatal blows to the Japanese imperialists. As a result, the entire Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle entered upon a new higher stage.

The Nanhutou Meeting dealt heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist brigands who were one of the main forces of international fascism at the grim time when fascism appeared on the international scene and the danger of aggressive war was increasing daily and hastened the collapse of international fascism, thereby making a great contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Indeed, the meeting was a great historic meeting of tremendous significance in thoroughly establishing Juche in the Korean revolutionary movement and in developing the whole anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the world revolution.

Greeting the 45th anniversary of the historic Nanhutou Meeting, the Korean people feel heartily grateful to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who ushered in the new era of Juche on this land, put forward absolutely correct policies for each period and stage of the revolution and led the revolution from victory to victory, and renew their firm resolution to dedicate their all to the struggle for completing the Juche cause, with intense loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

Only victory and glory are in store for us who are marching vigorously, upholding the great banner of Juche.

Kim Sun Gon

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (I)

INTRODUCTION

This modest booklet is intended for no other purpose than helping other nations to have a correct understanding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which I infinitely estimate and which has become so dear to me, particularly those nations where it still is the object of hasty or malevolent judgement due to their ignorance or prejudices.

Of course, I have not written this booklet as a propagandist. People's Korea does not want it, nor am I in a position to take upon myself the cause of another country on top of my own. Only as a friend of justice and truth I am obliged to write about the country which is familiar to me and has moved me so deeply.

Since 1965 I have often visited the DPRK, and often stayed there for a long time. President KIM IL SUNG, the pre-eminent leader of the DPRK who enjoys the highest popularity of the Korean people, has invariably shown me profound confidence and warm friendship both in the past when I was in office as Head of State and at present when I am in exile.

Officials, soldiers, working intellectuals, workers, farmers and everyone else whom I met in Korea have expressed their deferential sympathy with me. Moreover, the Korean Government has shown me exceptionally generous and warm hospitality at every request for visit which I have made frequently.

I am not taking up my pen to express my sincere thanks to my friends of the DPRK. Their brotherly hospitality accorded me is

something quite natural for them, and they do not expect any reward from me. Nevertheless, I think it is my duty to take my relative leisure due to my disengagement from the Cambodian affairs and give an account of an example of our Asia on my own accord as an eyewitness, with a feeling of friendship and yet, from a completely independent stand.

I just want to say briefly about what I have seen in the DPRK and what I know of and believe, if you please, from the viewpoint of an authoritative and competent observer. In order to guarantee against my personal bias in writing this piece of work, I requested Monsieur Jean Barre, a French journalist who is well informed of Asian questions and whose objectivity I recognize for his collaboration in preparing the book.

He accompanied me on my last visit to Korea prior to my writing. We exchanged our impressions and views very freely. My conclusion was the same as his: the DPRK is not only a magnificent country which might be called an "Asian Switzerland" for its beauty preserved carefully at sites most of which are mountainous, but also the most laudable country with industry and agriculture capable of meeting its domestic demands, which is also advanced socially.

The DPRK which was devastated by the 1950-53 destructive war recovered its war wounds only in a few years and has made an amazing, all-round progress.

The success, the like of which can be a pride for any great countries and the denial of which would be unfair and even absurd, is the reward of the great efforts and sacrifices on the part of the very industrious, courageous, talented and disciplined people of Ko-

rea. The success also owes their leader President KIM IL SUNG who sets forth concrete tasks for the people, points out the urgency and necessity and invigorates them further.

Socialist Korea today is not a copy of any foreign model. It was brought about by the thought of an unusual man, valiant out-and-out fighter of resistance and national independence, founder of socialism that suits the specific conditions of his country, administrator and leader of the people who incarnates the finest traditions and talents of the ingenious Korean people.

I hope that this little book giving an account mainly of what I saw and felt rather than of my political views will help those who have little or no idea of the DPRK to develop their understanding, respect and even love as I have for this country.

The Cambodian people who will have to rebuild their ravaged country, though in great misfortune at present, will, when time comes, learn from the splendid example of our great Korean friends with the same will to regenerate as the Koreans', though with less manpower and material resources.

CHAPTER ONE TO RENEW MY UNDERSTANDING

During my frequent visits to the DPRK and especially through several-month-long stays since the March 1970 coup against me, I have had opportunities to see all that is worth seeing in this country.

Through an unremitting courtesy of the Korean authorities who regard me as their true friend, I have become familiar not only with Pyongyang, the capital city, but also with provinces through my long stay there. I have visited major industrial and agricultural centres, had seaside recreation for some time, travelled old battlefields of the anti-Japanese resistance and climbed other mountains.

Before I got down to this book, I wanted to renew my recollections. As my Korean friends who are socialists as well as poets put it, the DPRK is advancing at the "speed of Chollima", a legendary winged steed. So the rushing Chollima is the symbol of this vibrating country.

To have a renewed understanding of this country I decided to pay another systematic visit to the DPRK with Monsieur Jean Barre who would see this land with fresh eyes since he had never been there before. My French companion, who had known of Korea only through a few books and articles dealing superficially with the subject from different angles and in general terms at that, was amazed at everything he saw on the visit. I, too, made quite a few new discoveries in the period from the summer to the early autumn of 1979.

Fully aware of all difficulties in building a country from my own experience as Head of State of an Asian country, I watched with satisfaction mixed with envy the new successes Korea recorded every year to provide an immense happiness for her people.

I would like to mention just one of these successes which was quite a news to me and therefore gave me an unusual impression. That was a 200 kilometre motorway newly built between Pyongyang and Wonsan harbour and the bathing beach on the east coast.

When I visited this town six years ago, I took a train which travelled 7 to 8 hours, including the time of service stops, enjoying a very beautiful though rugged mountain scenery. The road which reduced the travelling time to some 2.5 hours was built by the soldiers of the People's Army from March to September 1978. It has more than 100 bridges of 50 ton capacities and over 20 tunnels, the last of which is four kilometres long.

The motorway ran across fields, with rice, maize, sorghum, soyabean and other crops flourishing and overflowing the narrow valleys on one side and with steep slopes within a few metres on the other. This spacious road with four to six lanes in addition to the median line dividing the traffic lanes permits the speed of 120 kilometres an hour. It is of both strategic and economic significance, for it enables to carry fruit and other agricultural products easily and quickly to consumer areas from the beautiful roadside farm villages with rows of durable houses. When the DPRK accepts more foreign tourists, the road will be of great value to them. At a roadside spot, 100 kilometres to Wonsan, with a bend of clear stream, there had already been arranged an elegant "rest house" where a variety of Korean and foreign foodstuffs

were available. My French companion pointed to Cognac Rouyer, Baron Otard, Johnny Walker, etc.

When we got nearer to Wonsan, we had a rest at a pavilion where we could command an exquisite mountain scenery.

Excuse me for rambling away from the main subject, but my intention was to illustrate the amazing speed of construction in the DPRK.

My first impression of Korea was that the DPRK was a really beautiful country, and this impression grew all the firmer with my further trips.

Korea is diverse in its natural features, indeed. This country with not too big an area (120,000 square kilometres), 75 per cent of which is mountainous, is blessed with impressive landscapes everywhere. Gentle slopes made into orchards by the instruction of President KIM IL SUNG and towering, perpendicular crags are to be seen. The waters pouring down the mountain slopes from their crests form magnificent falls which in turn are harnessed to generate electricity at power stations spruced up in harmony with the surrounding landscape.

In such wonderful sites you are apt to forget the flow of time as if in another world and feel persuaded to offer your talents to make nature more enjoyable. Simple but very convenient hotels have been built for Korean vacationers and foreign visitors, and lanes well laid out for mountain climbers.

Even quite ordinary holiday-makers respect the dignity of environments. There, too, you cannot see such unpleasant waste paper, empty cans and bottles as you can find in the so-called "developed" countries. Cleanliness prevails in every part of this country.

Road watchmen, soldiers, officials off duty and schoolchildren on holidays strive to keep the country tidy in cooperation with workers and farmers.

More often than not, you can see school-girls in white blouses and dark-blue skirts and schoolboys in white shirts and black trousers, all wearing red scarves, carefully tending flower-beds along thoroughfares neatly lined with trees in the capital city or filling up gravels in small hollows on sidewalks to prevent possible washout. They do it with vim. These lovely children raise their

hands by way of salute when they find an official procession of cars, knowing that they must be respectable state officials or foreign friends.

In 1392 Li Song Gye, a general of Koryo, set up his dynasty and named the state Choson (the "Land of Morning Calm"). Choson was frequently invaded by Ching from the continent and by Japan from across the sea. It fought many wars to repel those aggressors and liberate itself. There were also numerous uprisings of the people in the feudal days.

It was not until the end of the 1950-53 war against the US that the DPRK really won back the morning calm, though on the alert. The Republic could win this calm through the heroic struggle of the soldiers, the zealous efforts of the working people in factories and farm villages and thanks to the brilliant wisdom and correct leadership of their national leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG, son of the people, who is one in mind and will with them and loved and respected by them.

I have not a shadow of doubt, as other good-minded observers do, that the Korean leader is the champion for dialogue and peace.

After rebuilding his devastated and ruined country, adjusting, beautifying and raising it, with the entirely devoted cooperation and sacrifices of his people, to a state of quite enviable advancement and prosperity, it will be difficult to imagine that he takes the great risk—unless, of course, it is invaded from outside—of plunging into a military adventure which will nullify such admirable achievements in all spheres and shed the blood of people whom he has been leading to security and well-being.

I firmly believed that President KIM IL SUNG was sincere when he proposed to reunify Korea peacefully and by democratic ways after free consultations between the people in the two zones. I hope the Americans will soon share my view because the indefinite presence of their huge military force in south Korea is neither sane nor just in view of the fact that if the south Korean people are under a free system, not under repression and fraudulent election system, the overwhelming majority of them will support immediate reunion with the north.

I know that the leading officials of the

DPRK, my close acquaintances, hold their irreplaceable national leader in highest esteem, not because they are overwhelmed by his influential personality.

They perform their responsible jobs very strictly. Otherwise they would have no room to be in office for long. They are also at a high level of moral and intellectual attainments. My contacts with them have been courteous, pleasant, not without humour, and among others, useful. They are estimable and candid conversationists in many respects.

Competence and frankness are common to all state officials and precisely these virtues made our contacts very pleasant.

I was satisfied with the generosity of the Koreans both in their official and private relations. President KIM IL SUNG is their paragon here. For example, he kindly offers a cigarette to a worker or pats another affectionately on the shoulder at any work place. He is quite informal with workers and farmers who are also completely unreserved. Endowed with an exceptionally keen memory and possessed with an impressive wealth of knowledge on professional and human problems, he is an expert in all spheres; he is teacher, leader and chief of everyone. His visit to a production unit is eagerly looked forward, and after his visit, it remains in everybody's memory, because his on-the-spot instructions always bring about improvement and progress in that branch and elsewhere.

Some people in the West think that the Korean people, transformed into "robots" under a communist regime, are engaged gloomily in hard toil every day, and that all their movements are under close police surveillance everywhere, living in dingy barracks, and their children belonging to the state rather than to their parents.

But I can prove that all this is a sheer lie. It is an irrefutable fact that the social system of the DPRK is the most humanitarian system of all forms of communist systems.

Everyone is doing his job splendidly, clearly aware of its importance, and that is quite natural because their leadership personnel, high or low, tirelessly explain that the development of the country is the cause of all people or of each individual.

Model workers, however, do not know such a thing as "Stakhanovism". Strong or able

workers lead and help the weak forward, and in a collective spirit they advance together at a good rhythm. Korea need not demand of its working masses such a norm breaking speed as attained by a tiny handful of shock workers who are called "tough old chaps"—an entirely unattainable speed for the majority of workers who are not so strong or able.

The Korean workers do not get only politico-moral stimulation. They are not without material incentives. They enjoy a great deal of social benefits which are almost unprecedented in other countries.

I saw the opera *Song of Paradise*, in which an old farmer in charge of a rich cooperative farm who was not too enthusiastic about the share he was going to receive, said; "Well, well. There is nothing I need to buy with it now, because I've been given free a new modern house furnished with a television set and even a refrigerator."

In most of the industrialized countries as I know, such a remark would provoke a roar of laughter and even sneering whistles because it would sound absurd and even as a mockery at the poor. But in Pyongyang the remark won a thunderous applause because it reflected the reality as it is. In fact, there are neither the rich nor the poor in this country. There may be a little better-off people, but there is not a poor man. They know nothing of unemployment or poverty. Everyone has enough and to spare. Even those who are at the "lowest rung" of the social ladder are, in reality, living happy and decent lives.

In concluding the introductory chapter of this book, I want to tell what I like particularly about my friends of the DPRK.

They love freedom and independence. They are the sons and daughters of a proud race with a time-honoured history, who have always fought braving the vicissitudes of history. They are a race who are merciless to their enemy, brave in battles, industrious and disciplined in peacetime, faithful to their friends and know how to treat their friends with all their kind hearts.

They are also a beautiful race, the honour of our Asia. Look at beautiful young Korean women who are enchanting, exquisite and well-balanced and have the air of decision about them. In Korea women are equal to men. Among them you cannot see any of such

spineless, shabby playthings or prostitutes "blinded by gold" who make days merry—and nights above all—as can be seen in the capitals of a number of neighbouring countries. Boys respect girls who will be ideal wives and mothers someday. Their frugal make-up does not mean that the Korean women ignore beauty in the proper sense of the word. Their sleek hair dexterously coiled up and their gracefully soft make-up harmonize perfectly with their national costume consisting of a short jacket and skirt of bright colour (green, blue or rosy).

With age women's beauty gradually fades away, but settled calm replaces it, keeping them still attractive.

Korean men, too, are handsome. Their high stature, slenderly balanced build and rich facial expressions blend into a prudent and pleasant impression. Physically, they are very robust. They are always dressed neatly (they dislike untidy attire there). Free from excessive formalities, they are well-mannered,

respecting old people, loving children, and being good husbands as their wives say. Here, I do not want to go further into the private lives of my Korean friends. The only thing I must say is that they are leading happy lives.

The Korean nation with a very long history has become rejuvenated since they regained peace and stability. There are many children but they are all well-nourished, well-clad and healthy. They are playful but lovable. President KIM IL SUNG said that children are kings of the country. He shows special concern for their health, education and all other aspects of their lives. Of this I shall give a further account later, for that is worth mentioning so much.

I have told my dear readers about my impressions and views rather in a desultory manner. So I would like to deal with these subjects in greater detail in the following chapters.

Milk Vetch

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...milk vetch, white platycodon, distaff thistle and other medicinal herbs good for the health of the working people must be cultivated in a mass movement."

According to his teaching we cultivate milk vetch on a big scale at many places while actively protecting and propagating wild one, for promoting the people's health.

Milk vetch is a perennial of the leguminous family. In appearance it resembles pagoda-tree and its root used for medicine is sweet, so it is called also *tanno-sam* (sweet pagoda-tree) in Korea.

Its stem stretches up 1.5 metres tall and is ramose. Young branches

are downy.

The stem and branches bear alternate compound leaves each of which consists of opposite leaflets growing in five to eleven pairs like acacia.

Its yellow papilionaceous flowers come forth in clusters on the end of the flower stalks which appear at end of the stem or on axil in July.

The fruit is a 2 or 3 cm-long elongated elliptical capsule. It splits in two towards October to shoot out seeds.

The root is slender, 1 to 3 cm across and 20 to 50 cm long. It is dug up in autumn or spring and dried in the sun for crude drug. It, good as a tonic, contains choline and betaine which are a

good stimulant for the central nervous system, the respiratory central organs in particular, and also efficacious as a heart medicine. It also widens blood vessels of skin, heart and kidney, lowering blood pressure.

Being hardy, milk vetch widely ranges in the sunny dry land of our northern high mountain area. In particular, that growing in the Kaema Plateau is valued most as the "Paekdusan milk vetch" from olden times.

It is in large demand in our country as a tonic, so widely used not only for cure of total, cardiac or nervous prostration but for the remedy of anemia, high blood pressure, tuberculosis, diabetes, and gastric or duodenal ulcer.



Korean Agriculture Unaffected by Cold Front

Our agricultural production grows at a high rate every year.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We can naturally be proud of the fact that when crop failures continue in other parts of the world owing to the cold front, agricultural production is increasing steadily in our country."

In recent years all continents and regions of the world are influenced by the cold front. As a result, many countries suffer a serious agricultural-food crisis which brings increasing calamities on humankind.

The annual world shortage of food in the 1970s was 11.3 million tons, and in 1985 it is expected to be 100 million tons.

Today grain production is diminishing steadily worldwide owing to the ruinous abnormal weather. But it is growing continuously at

an amazing rate in our country.

The annual growth of 2 or 3 per cent is known as a great success in agricultural history.

But the 1970s witnessed a yearly increase of more than 30 per cent in our country and we hit two years ahead of schedule the grain production target of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) set at the Fifth Party Congress and produced 9 million tons of grain in 1979.

We reaped as rich a harvest last year, too, as in 1979, the record year, despite the more serious influence of the cold front than ever before.

A foreigner said about our very rapidly developing agriculture:

"Agriculture, as well as industry, has highly developed in Korea. Owing to the cold front crop failures continue in other parts of the world. But Korea reaps bumper harvests."

Rice is transplanted in the well-irrigated field at the right time





A view of Lake Manpung

est every year."

Under the destructive influence of the cold front unprecedented heat and cold and unseasonable heavy rain and flood threaten our agriculture constantly.

But our agricultural production is not affected by whatever bad weather.

We owe this entirely to our Juche farming method.

The great leader made a profound scienti-

fic analysis of the trend of modern agriculture and elaborated this method through experiments in the garden of his residence and in the course of his unending on-the-spot guidance in the rain and snow.

It is a farming method of great vitality which enables us to do scientific and technical farming to suit the soil and weather of our country, irrespective of any natural phenomena or abnormal weather.

Thanks to the Juche farming method, our per-hectare rice output reached 5.9 tons and maize 5 tons on a national average in 1974, the 10th anniversary year of publication of the rural theses, and our country caught up with the advanced countries of the world.

Now our per-hectare rice yield is 7.2 tons and maize 6.3 tons. Last year many cooperative farms increased their per-hectare rice and maize output by 0.5-more than one ton as compared with the previous year.

This can never be given by nature.

The great leader created the Juche farming method and made painstaking efforts to enable our farmers to reap good harvest every year.

Year-end income distribution



POEM

The Land of Blooming Red Flower

Amar Karki,
Nepalese Journalist

Spreading fragrance
Boasting splendour
Bright red flower
With its own history is blooming
O! Dearest friend of the people
of the whole world
With the high tide of struggle
With the roar of independence
"Chollima" as the symbol of progress
Fighting the demons to reunify the nation.
You've opened our eyes
Which way should we take

You've taught us the lesson drawn from blood
The true meaning of patriotism
Not an empty talk to deceive people.
You chased away the Japanese imperialists
You struck terror into the hearts of traitors
You strangled the US cannibals.

Comrade, with your Juche Idea
You've led the Korean revolution to victory

Swaying gloriously in the sky like a flag
You've become an immortal red flower
O! The land of blooming red flower
Under the leadership of the proletariat
With the unity of peasants and other
patriots and democrats
You led the people in struggle, in
armed resistance,
And founded the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
On the grave of feudalism and imperialism
I think of you, of your grand image
From under the rhododendron in the
foot of Himalaya
I send you through the rhythm of my heart
Pioneer of the liberation of mankind
Champion of the independence movement
My heartfelt and red salute to you
I send my militant salutation
To the land of blooming red flower
To the land of Kim Il Sung.

He published the rural theses to show us the way to build a socialist countryside and wisely led our people to carry out grand nature-remaking work for irrigation to ward off the influence of the cold front on our agriculture with an uncommon perspicacity.

One thousand and five hundred reservoirs appeared and irrigation channels long enough to go round the globe were ramified all over the country in a short span of time.

Rivers and reservoirs feed one another and our irrigation system is a perfect one which can do both watering and drainage so as to prevent flood and drought damages.

We have 7 tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land in the plain area and 6 in intermediate and mountain areas and apply 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizers to every hectare. This renders the Juche farming method more fruitful.

Our agriculture based on the miracle-working Juche farming method has a bright future.

Our people are striving to hit the 15 million-ton grain target ahead of time by thoroughly applying the Juche farming method worked out by the great leader, the key to rich crop in our country.

Li Jong Hun



Modern History of Korea (12)

6. ADVANCE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY INTO A WIDE AREA

Closing of the Liberated Areas

The anti-Japanese armed struggle had so far made a rapid growth relying on the guerrilla bases-liberated areas. However, such reliance gradually proved to be unreasonable for the development of the armed struggle. So another measure had to be taken.

In March 1935 this question was mainly discussed at the meeting of the military and political cadres of the KPRA held at Yaoying-gou.

At the meeting, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a speech *On Closing the Guerrilla Zones and Advancing into Wide Areas*.

He clearly explained the need to close the guerrilla bases-liberated areas from two angles—the requirements for further development of the armed struggle and the demand of the obtaining situation. He said:

"Now we have the urgent task of following up these valuable successes and experience so as to further the revolutionary struggle. This task requires that we leave the limited guerrilla zones and launch into wider areas for large-scale guerrilla operations." (Kim Il Sung, *Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 95.)

The full guerrilla zones, that is, the guerrilla bases in the form of the liberated areas had performed their missions admirably as the strategic bases of the armed struggle.

The guerrilla army had rapidly grown in

scope and strength and tempered itself politically and militarily and accumulated precious experiences while operating in reliance on the liberated areas. Many young Communists were trained in the flames of the fierce revolutionary struggle and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks further strengthened through the struggle against sectarianism and Right and "Left" opportunism. And a mass foundation for the armed struggle and the founding of a party had been firmly laid down as a result of winning the broad masses of people over to the side of revolution. The anti-Japanese united front with the Chinese people was also successfully materialized. In a word, a strong internal force was built up for further development of the armed struggle and the general anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

These circumstances required the units of the KPRA to advance into broader areas for more active operations without being confined to the liberated areas. Only by so doing, could they expand the armed struggle, deal a greater political and military blow to the enemy and energetically push forward both the work of founding a party and that of the united front.

The obtaining situation also demanded that they close the guerrilla zones and advance into wider areas.

At that time the Japanese imperialists mobilized crack armed force tens of thousands strong, encircled the guerrilla zones thick and three-fold and launched "punitive operations" every day. They tried every means

available to sever the ties between the KPRA and the people.

In such situation, if efforts were concentrated on the defence of the fixed guerrilla bases-liberated areas, it would neither be possible to preserve the revolutionary force built up for many years nor could the initiative be kept in the fight with the enemy. It was, therefore, imperative to close the fixed liberated areas and march into wider areas to expand guerrilla operations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung criticized some people who had insisted on "defending the guerrilla zones to the last" and fully explained to them that their view was an expression of military adventurism which might lead to doing grave damage to the revolution.

The policy of closing the guerrilla bases-liberated areas and making the KPRA units advance into broader areas was a strategic policy for developing the armed struggle onto a new, higher stage; it was the only correct policy in developing the Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle centred on the armed struggle, a policy adopted on the basis of profound consideration of the prevailing subjective and objective conditions. *

* As regards the closing of the liberated areas, even the Japanese imperialists said: "It was not due to the loss the revolutionary army had suffered from the 'punitive operations,' but for further expansion of the guerrilla movement." (A Study of Recent Communist Movement in Manchuria, Police Affairs Department, Embassy of the Japanese Empire in Manchuria, July 31, 1935.)

Following the Yaoying-gou Meeting, the work of closing the guerrilla bases-liberated areas began.

Among the people in the guerrilla bases, the youth and children who had been educated and tempered in the paramilitary organizations such as Young Volunteer Army, Red Guards, Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Shock Brigade and Children's Vanguard and in other revolutionary organizations were admitted to the KPRA.

Other revolutionary masses were to go into the enemy-ruled areas and continue their revolutionary work there. They were very reluctant to part with the KPRA, but made for the enemy-held areas in hearty response to

the policy of closing the guerrilla bases-liberated areas.

The units of the KPRA advanced into wider areas without delay.

Advance of the KPRA into Wider Areas

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took measures to send out the KPRA units into wider areas of Korea and north and south Manchuria. He got the main units to advance in the direction of north Manchuria.

The main units of the KPRA commanded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reorganized their ranks. They made preparations for the north Manchurian expedition through the Laoheishan Battle in Tongning County in June 1935 and the Taipinggou Battle in Wangqing County, while conducting various organizational and political activities.

Then they crossed the Laoyehling Range and advanced into north Manchuria. They dealt a telling blow to the enemy through the Shandongtun Battle in Ning'an County (July 1935) and greatly encouraged the people in north Manchuria to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the cadres of the main units of the KPRA at Sandaohezi in Ning'an County in August 1935, where he put forward the policy of separate actions to cope with the enemy's concentrated offensive.

According to this policy, the main force of the expeditionary units advanced in the direction of Emu, one unit into Wangqing and Hunchun of east Manchuria and another unit into the Ning'an, Muling and Linkou areas.

The main force of the expeditionary units, under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, crossed Lake Jingbo in late August 1935 and energetically carried out political work among the people. Meanwhile, it annihilated the Japanese garrisons in the Qinggouzi Battle (September 1935) and fought the Pipadingzi Battle (September 1935) and the Nantianmen Battle (October 1935).

It also dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese-Manchurian mixed units in the Malugou Battle (October) in Emu County and then

made an assault on the Japanese garrison stationed in Sandaogou. Thus appearing now in the east and now in the west like a flash, it struck successive blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressive army and the puppet Manchuguo troops.

It divided up into several groups and carried out many battles including the ambush near Laotougou in Emu County early in November 1935, the Xinxingtun Battle in the south of Qinggouzi, Emu County, at the end of November, the Liuchekou Battle in the vicinity of Guandi in December, administering terrible blows to the enemy.

As can be seen, under the prominent command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the units of the KPRA that had advanced into north Manchuria dealt successive severe blows to the enemy and, at the same time, exerted a revolutionary influence on the people and greatly inspired them. *

* A high-ranking Japanese policeman who took part in a desperate attack on the KPRA at that time in the Emu area complained: "It must be 'Kim Il Sung's units' that make frequent appearance in this area recently. This area was not their original operational base. Until several months ago they had been active in the area of Ningan County, but now they seem to have moved to this area. If they are to stay on in this area in the future, it will greatly affect the 'public peace' in this locality. We want to 'destroy' them as early as possible, but the 'punitive units' suffer repeated defeats. This really worries us. If 'Kim Il Sung's units' are to stay on here for a long time, we cannot maintain the 'public peace' in this area. So it is our earnest wish that they will move to other areas as quickly as possible." (Sidae, No. 6, 1973, Tokyo, Sidae Publishing House, pp. 41-42.)

The main units of the KPRA that had advanced into north Manchuria fought in close coordination with the guerrilla units already operating in this area and assisted them in many ways.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched excellent officers and men of the KPRA to the guerrilla units in north Manchuria to reinforce them politically and militarily.

The units of the KPRA which had advanced into Korea, too, scored a glittering success.

A small unit of the KPRA dispatched by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the northern part

of Korea in May 1935 and conducted agile military and political activities. *

* About the actions of the KPRA unit in Korea, the Tonga Ilbo reported under the title "The Communist Troops in Musan Having a Hard Fight on the Ujok Pass":

"'Police Affairs Bureau Operations'. A few days ago, 70 armed Communists intruded in the area within the jurisdiction of the Musan Police Station...and disappeared. A search party of the station led by Sakata, chief of the police, is said to have engaged over ten Communists on the Ujok Pass near the borders of Musan Sub-county and Yongbuk Sub-county, Musan County." (Tonga Ilbo, June 1, 1935.) It also reported under the title "Six Armed Communist Intruders Still Travel in Disguise...They Turned Out to Be Members of the Revolutionary Army. The Police Is Busy Searching": "The headquarters of the search party was moved to the Musan Police Station from the police substation in Rangyong-dong at 11 p.m. on the 30th. The Hoeryong, Puryong and Yonsa police stations are all out to annihilate them, tightening their guard in the above-mentioned areas." (Tonga Ilbo, June 2, 1935.)

The small units of the KPRA, operating in Korea, carried out vigorous military and political activities in broader areas including the Musan area and the Puryong, Chongjin, Pungsan and Kapsan areas.

A unit of the KPRA that had advanced in the direction of Fusong and Mengjiang in south Manchuria waged vigorous military and political activities in close contact with the local units.

The KPRA units that had advanced into north and south Manchuria and Korea in accordance with the new policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, could accumulate military and political experience in many aspects and decisively strengthen their fighting capacity in all respects and exert strong revolutionary influence on the broad popular masses through their vigorous activities in the broader areas.

Moreover, the advance of the KPRA units into wider areas not only dealt a great blow at the enemy but also marked an epochal turn in sowing the seeds of revolution among the broad popular masses and continuously increasing their combat power and a new turning-point in expanding and developing the anti-imperialist united front with the anti-Japanese armed units of the Chinese people.

Film "The Fourteenth Winter" (Parts 1-2)

Our readers will remember an article on a woman scientist entitled "Solely for Sake of Party and People" carried in the January 1980 issue of our magazine.

This woman scientist spent her youth entirely on discovering a new variety of crop greatly conducive to the improvement of the people's life. She did not want any glory or reward but did so solely for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. So she was highly praised by the fatherly leader.

She is one of unassuming heroes, typical Juche-mold men of our times.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our heroes are yesterday's workers, peasants, office employees and students, and their sons. Depict their rich sentiments and human traits, their lofty ideas and convictions and their unaffected, simple behaviours as they are, and you will have the images of the heroes of our Republic today."

The Korean Film Studio produced a new film "The Fourteenth Winter" (Parts 1-2) which deals with this woman scientist, an unassuming hero.

The heroine of this film is Yu Sol Gyong, a young researcher who graduated from the university and is working at a botanical institute. She undertakes "Kaengsaeng No. 1" as her first research subject and bends every effort to complete it.

"Kaengsaeng No. 1" is a valuable seed which the great leader cultivated in his garden to provide our people with a more affluent life.

Several years have passed since she started her research. But no material progress has been made and prospect of success is in sight nowhere.

Pak Yun Sok, head of the research group, and researcher Hye Sin, love of Yun Sok, give up their research work and leave for Pyongyang for marriage.

The institute asks Sol Gyong to return to Pyongyang. Sol Gyong has her lover Chol Min to whom she made a promise of marriage after her successful experiments. He wants to marry quickly. But she does not give up her research halfway.

She undertakes the work of three persons singly.

It is a hard job for a girl to cultivate plants, tending soil and seed. The ri Party secretary sends an assistant and helps her kindly in her work, life and study.

Sol Gyong repeats experiments, enduring mental pains and physical fatigue. But her efforts are paid little. Time rolled on.

Her widowed mother at her native place grows uneasy about her marriage. And her lover who has been waiting for her for six years visits her.

Whether to get married or continue with her research work? She chooses the latter.

"If I leave against my conscience as a scientist, I can never be happy. This thought brought me to make a bold decision. If I quit my experiments on that seed I shall be unhappy throughout my life wherever I go."

Saying this to the ri Party secretary who criticizes her for her disengagement, she adds: "Suppose I leave here. When the Party asks you later about the research into 'Kaengsaeng No. 1' undertaken by three scientists, you will have to answer that they gave up their research halfway. That can never be done as long as I live."

As Sol Gyong has such a heart, she criticizes severely Pak Yun Sok who went to Pyongyang and seeks only fame and academic degree against his conscience as a scientist and rejects resolutely his advice to take up a new subject that will bring her fame without difficulty.

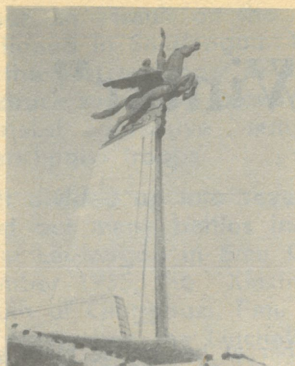
When Yun Sok asks Sol Gyong what is the gain of her ten years' social life—family, academic degree or Party membership—she says without hesitation:

"True, there is nothing special.... But I can be proud of one thing, that is, my conscience...."

She considers only the new result of her scientific research, the result of her painstaking efforts, to be the wealth of science and thinks that only it can contribute to the country and the people. With this pure heart Sol Gyong has worked tirelessly for more than ten years. At last she completes her difficult research task and makes a report of loyalty to the great leader.

Informed of Sol Gyong's praiseworthy deeds during his on-the-spot guidance in an agricultural college, the great leader meets her.

At his reception the great leader says: Yu Sol Gyong has devoted her 15 years to the production of a new variety of crop that would be greatly conducive to the betterment of the people's life. This is a manifestation of her noble revolutionary spirit of devoted service to the Party and the people. As we have such unassuming heroes, our Party can be strong and our Republic is powerful. He suggests that the Party Central Committee vouch for her admission into the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. Then he himself confers a Party membership card on her. He proposes to award her the title of Labour Heroine, the supreme honour for the citizen of the Republic, and doctorate, and pins on her chest a gold-star me-



CONTE

Symbol of Will and Faith

pendence, sovereignty and socialist construction.

They passed through the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary war, through the Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the destiny of the nation and over the countless peaks of socialist revolution and socialist construction on the untrodden path.

In the forefront stood the great leader illuminating the path with Juche rays and our people accomplished the cause of national liberation through the arduous ordeals and defended the freedom and independence of the country, marching straight towards socialism and communism.

The great leader had trust in the people and they entrusted their destiny and future entirely to him.

His great and benevolent love and their invariably fervent loyalty combined into a brilliant chapter of history and innumerable events in it are incorporated into the Chollima statue and every granite of its base stand.

Chollima, supported by the fervent loyalty of our people to the great leader, and flying high in the sky, is the symbol not only of the lightning speed but also of the will and faith of our people to build a communist paradise on this land, racing along the path of Juche.

Li Yong Gi

One autumn day last year.

A foreigner on a visit to our country stood still for a long while under the Chollima statue in Pyongyang.

He was glancing at Chollima who seems to be flying through the clouds with its hoofs bent and its wings spread. Fascinated by the magnificent racing horse, he cried out.

"The Chollima statue is the symbol of the will and faith rooted in the hearts of the Korean people!..."

He walked long around the statue, hardly containing his excitement.

Faith grows through the experience of life and is fortified in the storm and stress.

Our people are firmly convinced that the sacred revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader will lead to victory and glory. This faith was born and grew stronger in the long and arduous struggle for inde-

dal.

She is moved by his love to tears and smiles a sunshine-like smile.

Through the impressive portrayal of the heroine, the typical Juche-mold man, the film gives a profound and aesthetic answer to the questions of the times—what are the unassuming heroes of our times like? And what are their ideological and mental qualities?

The film is all the more significant because it reflects truthfully the present grand reality of our country where the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is dynamically progressing under the leadership of the glorious Party.

It shows well our daily-developing film art in scenario, acting, photographing, setting and music by splendidly embodying the Party policy on properly combining ideological content with artistic value in literature and art.

The theme song of this film "I Will Be the Flower to Herald Spring" portraying the inner world of the heroine is a great success loved by our working people.

The film "The Fourteenth Winter" (Parts 1-2), the brilliant fruition of our Party's original thought of literature and art, serves as a powerful ideological weapon conducive to the cause of patterning the whole society after the Juche idea, deeply impressing and attracting spectators.



Yu Sol Gyong becomes a Labour Heroine and meets her mother with an infinite joy

Film "The Fourteenth Winter" (Parts 1-2)



Yu Sol Gyong receives a new research assignment and leaves for the experimental plot



She is absorbed in scientific pursuit



Sol Gyong sees off her friends leaving to couple



Ri Party secretary always kindly helps Sol Gyong

On the experimental plot



Sol Gyong is firm in her principles and faith in scientific research. She opposes the attitude of the director of the science guidance department



Her lover comes to see her again, but....





Sol Gyong falls senseless while preparing an experimental plot

Sol Gyong hears a glad news that the fatherly leader wants to see her



Korean painting "A Good Haul of Fish"



Electric Goods Mass-Produced



Fitters with all their heart



Precise in putting together
everything



This inspector-girl of goods
is proud of her job





Vacuum cleaners are tested

The counter is crowded with customers



Policy of Creating Local Industry and Its Brilliant Realization

We have built powerful consumer goods production bases in a historically short span of time and fully satisfy the working people's needs for consumer goods.

This is one of the major achievements made by us in the building of an independent national economy.

Building solid consumer goods production bases is of great importance in the socialist economic construction and the betterment of people's lives.

The material and cultural standards of the working people depend on how to gratify their needs for consumer goods.

In order to satisfy the needs of the working people for consumer goods, stabilize and improve their lives and step up economic and cultural construction as a whole, there must be consumer goods production bases. This is all the more imperative for the countries which won national independence after long imperialist colonial rule, because of the colonial lopsidedness and deformity of the economy and age-old technological backwardness left by the old society. Without solid production bases of consumer goods relying on domestic raw materials and technique can one neither talk about an independent national economy nor improve the people's life quickly according to one's decision.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth a wise policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries for the establishment of an independent light industry.

He said:

"It stands to reason that large-scale cen-

tral industries and medium- and small-scale local industries are developed simultaneously for the advancement of light industry." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 342.)

Simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries means to build many small light-industry factories in localities and mass-produce consumer goods with local raw materials and manpower while building and developing large-scale light-industry factories of national importance at state expense.

This was an original policy which fully reflected the law of the development of light industry and the requirements of the socio-economic development of our country.

Before liberation our light industry was quite insignificant. The Japanese imperialist aggressors took raw materials of light industry from our country to their country, made consumer goods from them there and sold them at high prices. The Japanese colonial rulers kept Koreans from acquiring technology of light industry. As a result, the production of consumer goods in our country was very backward and even our traditional handicrafts totally ruined. In the pre-liberation days we could not even make pencils, pens and combs properly.

Our people lost everything needed for their life in the three-year war. To stabilize and improve their life as early as possible, it was necessary to rapidly develop light industry.

For the development of light industry and agriculture directly connected with the people's life we needed powerful heavy indu-

stries.

From this objective need after the war, great President Kim Il Sung set forth an original line of economic construction, a line of ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture and then put forward the policy of creating local industry.

To meet the working people's needs for consumer goods in a short time, we could not rely only on central light industry which required huge investment and long time for its creation.

The only way to increase the production of consumer goods was to build many local-industry factories, which were rather simple in technology and small in size, with idle local manpower, materials and equipment and without large investments and in a short space of time.

The historic June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee marked a milestone in the development of our local industry.

At the Plenary Meeting the great leader set forth the policy of building more than one local-industry factory in each city or county through a mass movement, while continually following the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale modern light industries and medium- and small-scale local industries.

According to this policy there appeared more than 1,000 local-industry factories in our country only in a few months and the material and technical foundation of local industry further consolidated.

For the increase of consumer goods production the great leader guided Changsong and Sakju Counties to set an example and called the historic Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in August 1962 to spread it throughout the country.

After the conference our local industry reached new heights.

The historic task of socialist industrialization was carried out admirably and the people's material and cultural standards rose greatly. This set before us the task of more rapidly developing our local industry.

Great President Kim Il Sung convened the National Conference of Workers in Local Industry in February 1970 and clearly indicated the orientation and ways to bring about a new turn in the development of local industry.

Upholding his highly important instructions and in hearty response to his militant call, a mass movement was vigorously conducted to build new local-industry factories in all local areas.

Thus there appeared more than 2,000 local-industry factories, including those built in honour of the Fifth Party Congress, in a few years.

The great President, who had defined it as the supreme principle governing the activities of our Party to steadily improve the people's material and cultural welfare and made untiring efforts to put it into effect, set forth a wise policy of bringing about a turn in the production of daily necessities, foodstuffs, clothes, paper and furniture at local industry factories. He made a list of 206 kinds of daily necessities to enable our people to live comfortably without the slightest inconvenience.

He took measures to make local light-industry factories in different places produce pencils, match, electric bulbs and other mass consumption goods which only central light-industry factories had turned out.

He also took measures to build medium- and small-scale chemical factories and other raw-materials bases in order to meet the rapidly growing needs for raw materials.

From the Juche position we succeeded in producing edible oil and sugar from maize

as our country is short of raw materials of oil and sugar.

Our food industry has made fast progress to improve the dietary life of the people and lighten women's heavy burden of kitchen work.

Today there are meat, fish and fruit processing factories in all cities, county seats and the workers' districts and side-dish factories throughout the country and medium- and small-scale cold storages in consumer areas, which render good service to the people.

All cities and counties have modernly-equipped men's, women's and children's clothes factories.

According to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's Juche-motivated policy of building local industry our local industry has developed into a modern one with all sectors of consumer goods production.

It has enlarged markedly and perfected its structure, is equipped with modern technology and has firm raw material bases. It meets the growing needs of the local people for consumer goods with its own products.

The number of our local-industry factories nearly doubled as compared with 1969. There are more than 20 local-industry factories and housewives' production cooperatives in each city and county producing consumer goods.

This is the most precious achievement we have made in the building of local industry.

According to the policy of technical revolution and with the active support of central industry, our local industry factories have been reinforced with more than 185,000 modern machines and machine tools in ten years and their technological equipment improved considerably.

The number of technicians and skilled workers sharply increased in our local industry.

In 1979 the total output value of our lo-

cal industry increased 2.8 times as against 1969, of which the production of daily necessities grew 7.8 times and textiles and clothing 5.2 times. The variety of consumer goods increased and their quality improved considerably.

All localities meet the growing needs of the population for all foodstuffs and most of daily necessities with their own products.

Today all our shops in town or country are richly stocked with home-made goods.

This is a proud success attained by us in developing light industry.

As seen above, today our local industry forms an important component of our independent national economy, accounts for more than half of the country's output of consumer goods and is the chief source of local budgetary income.

The rapid development of our local industry enabled us to allocate more funds to heavy industry and agriculture and promote the economic construction of the country as a whole at a higher rate. It also made it possible to develop all regions of the country evenly and comprehensively, further strengthen the ties between industry and agriculture and enhance the role of the county as the base linking the countryside with town.

It also rendered it possible to prevent excessive concentration of population in cities as in capitalist countries, and draw women into socialist construction and promote revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society mightily.

All this eloquently proves the correctness and great vitality of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's original policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries and is the brilliant fruition of our Party's policy of building local industry.

Kwon Sun Il

All His Life for Mountain Children

— Story about Teacher Chu Hak Je of the Somi Branch of the Hyangdan Senior Middle School, Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province —

Teacher Chu Hak Je of the Somi Branch of the Hyangdan Senior Middle School, Kangdong County, will soon greet his 60th birthday.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our society teachers are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation as heirs to the revolution and as Communists.... Teachers are responsible to the Party and the revolution for the future of the country."

Chu Hak Je is well aware that teachers must be responsible to the Party and the revolution for the future of the country. He has devoted himself to education of the younger generation for over 30 years from his youth up to now when his hair has begun to frost.

NOBLE CONSCIOUSNESS

If you go up the Nam stream, a tributary of the Taedong-gang River, one of the longest rivers in our country,

there appears a cozy village called Somigol on the stream side.

This village, over 40 kilometres from the county seat and 8 kilometres from the ri seat, was far removed from modern civilization for ages in the past. More than 20 families lived here. Though, there was not a single primary school graduate.

But a radical change took place after the liberation of the country by the great leader.

The narrow path linking the county seat with the ri seat was widened into a motor road and electricity came through wires laid across the high Posob Mountain. And there appeared even a school in the village.

The state set up a branch school 25 years ago for the village children attending the school in the ri seat. At the end of 1959, a few years after the establishment of the branch school, the county sent fine teachers to schools in the

county to understand how children were doing at school. Chu Hak Je was sent to this branch school.

He was a well-known model teacher with a teaching career of ten years at the primary school in the Hari workers' settlement.

The results of 32 branch school children were not gratifying. Their level was much lower than that of his pupils. This made him think much.

He learned that the question lay in teachers.

Young teachers came to this school after graduation from colleges in bustling towns. But they did not feel attached to the school in the mountain village and left it after one or two years of teaching. In other words, the school had not its real master who was fully ready to educate the children responsibly in the mountain village.

This spoke in children's study.

He thought to himself: "The children in the mountain village, like other children in the

country growing up studying to their hearts' content under the loving care of the fatherly leader, must be raised as men of rich knowledge, high virtue and fine physique, as strong pillars and able workers of the country. This needs a true teacher who is ready to devote all his life to the education of children in the mountain village. I will undertake this honourable task and glorify my career as a teacher."

He was quite right.

The county was going to take a measure to improve the work of the school.

The county welcomed his decision.

Thus he moved to this school with the start of the 1960 school year.

He has devoted his all to the education of children in the village over two decades since then. Now all villagers, young and old, respect him, calling him the "teacher of our village," "our teacher."

GARDEN FOR TEACHING

A little over 30 children—from first to fourth graders—study at this branch school every year. This small school has more than a thousand pieces of teaching aids, a garden for teaching with over 400 fruit trees and medicinal herbs and scores of kinds of sports apparatuses.

All these are due to the ef-

forts of Chu Hak Je to rear children as the pillars of the country, men of rich knowledge, high virtue and fine physique.

Shortly after he came to this school he taught the plum to the second graders. He drew a plum tree on the blackboard and explained it, showing its specimen.

Several days after he took children to a mountain far away from his school. But they could not identify the plum tree there.

He thought this serious. He

criticized himself for lack of his sincere efforts for the education of children.

He, together with other teachers, began to transplant around the school those plants in textbooks for primary school children, fruit trees, plants of economic value and medicinal herbs in the village.

On Sundays he went to co-operative farms to get saplings and brought and planted rare plants he found during his business trip.

Thus he created within several years a fine garden for

Teacher Chu Hak Je always finds himself among school children





He is also a "teacher" of young colleagues

teaching even big schools could envy. This garden has produced plenty of apple, pear, peach, plum, jujube and other fruits for years now.

School children did not know well about sea cucumber and other rare fishes as they lived among mountains. So he got them during his business trip, going a long way, for school children.

In the rainy season when the stream in front of the village swelled, he carried school children on his back across the stream for class-work. Until late at night he gave specific guidance to

those children who could not understand well what he taught.

He also got children to raise rabbits and do other work to foster the habit of doing good things for the country and people and cultivate love for work.

Thanks to his sincere efforts school children here are growing up to be Juche-type revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung, strong pillars of the country, intellectual, virtuous and healthy men.

He also responsibly looks

after graduates who went to higher schools or into society.

He learned that a disciple at a machine factory in the county was hesitating before an unexpected difficulty in a technical innovation. He went to his disciple and encouraged and helped him to succeed in it.

Every year he is deluged with letters from his disciples working at different posts of socialist construction in the country. Among them is a letter seeking his counsel from a county leading official.

People speak highly of Chu Hak Je, who has devoted

more than 30 years of his life to primary school education, particularly over 20 years to the education of children at a branch school in the remote mountain village, as a true educationist dedicating his whole life to raising the successors to the revolution and stint no praise for his devoted efforts made for educational work.

The Order of Labour and other orders and medals worn on his breast are the state recognition of his sincere efforts made for the education of the rising generation and his devoted services to the country and the revolution.

He is near 60 now. But he still stands on the platform, rearing children in the mountain village as dependable heirs to the revolution.

Such true educators, conscientious and sincere teach-



He educates children to love everything in the fatherland, even a blade of grass and a tree

ers, are raising our rising generation as pillars of the country for the eternal prosperity of our socialist land.

Li Yong Sik

Enduring Creation—Chongsan Reservoir

The workers of the 3rd Enterprise and the June 1 Irrigation Works Construction Enterprise under the South Pyongan Provincial Rural Economy Committee and assistants built the Chongsan Reservoir, another everlasting structure, in the Kiyang irrigated area according to the great leader's far-reaching plan for nature-remaking.

The reservoir will contribute to supplying the vast Kiyang irrigated area and tidelands with more water.

It will help further to consolidate the results of irrigation in the terminal district of the Kiyang Irrigation System and enable the cooperative farms there to do farming well as required by the Juche farming methods even under the influence of the cold front.

With the appearance of this reservoir many existing small and medium reservoirs were converted into fertile fields.

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House put out a big picture album "Pyongyang" in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Japanese.

It vividly shows magnificent and graceful Pyongyang, the heart of the Korean people, the capital of the socialist fatherland and the cradle of our revolution.

Pyongyang had been backward and deformed due to Japanese imperialist colonial

Picture Album "Pyongyang" Published

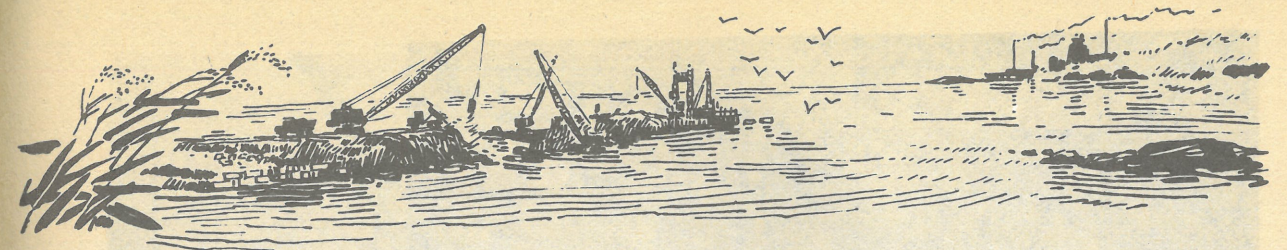
rule and it was reduced to heaps of cinders by the US imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

The US imperialists blabbed that Pyongyang would not rise again in a hundred years. But our heroic people erected the monumental edifices at a world-startling speed and turned the city into a political, economic and cultural centre under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Pyongyang is also prospering as an international city strengthening friendship and solidarity with peoples the world over fighting under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.



PYONGYANG



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (6)

Seething Iron Producer

We took a pleasure boat at the Nampo port and went up the Taedong-gang River for Songrim.

The changed and beautiful riverside scenery gladdened our eyes.

We got out at the Songrim port and went to see the smelters.

MODEL OF AUTOMATION

We climbed a hill which afforded a fine view of the streets of Songrim City and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works under the complex of the same name which resembled a big town.

Giant blast furnaces soaring high into the sky, sintering furnaces standing as if comparing their heights, reduced ball ore, steel, thick and thin sheet metal and blooming shops, locomotives pulling waggons fully loaded with iron and steel on cobwebby rails in the compound....

The works bubbling over with a struggle to carry out the great leader's New Year Address and the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress is really worth seeing.

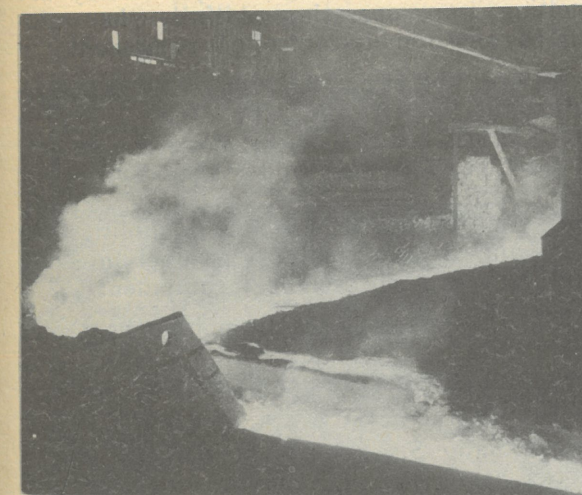
An official of the works, guiding us to the selection yard, said proudly that automation was introduced in production processes and a great upsurge was taking place in production.

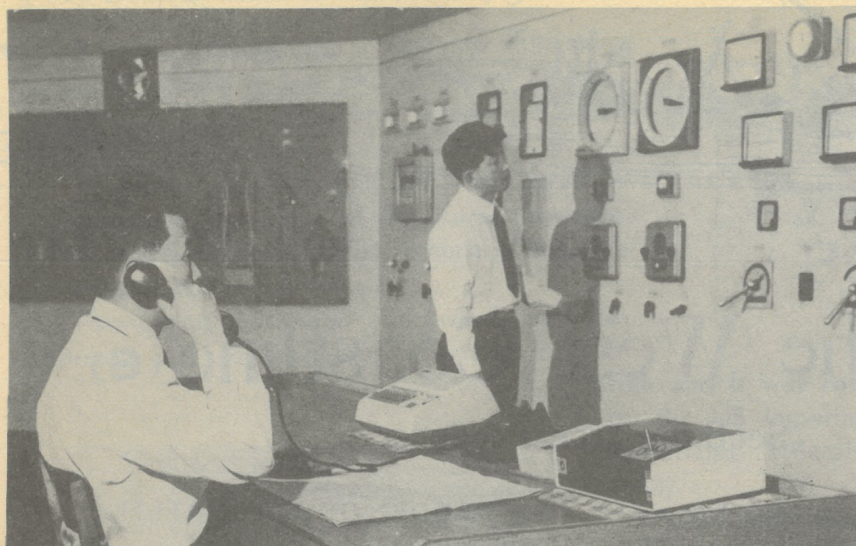
The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...there has been a marked improvement in technical equipment and mechanization, automation and remote control have been introduced extensively in extractive industries, metallurgy and other branches of heavy industry."

According to the far-reaching plan of the great leader and the Party to free steelmakers from hot and other health-affecting labour once and for all, the selection yard, blast furnace and steel shops and other main production processes are automated and remote-controlled and a production

Molten iron flows out





The general control room of the blast furnace shop

command system is perfect with up-to-date technical means.

We were led to the general control room in the selection yard where we saw all kinds of automatic apparatuses and meters registering and signalling the selection and supply of raw material and the operation of machines.

Manual labour disappeared from the yard and raw material is selected as required by technical index and carried automatically into the blast furnaces at command.

At the large-blast furnace shop we met Labour Hero Chu Sang Su who has worked with this iron and steel works for life. Old as he is, he is working energetically.

Talking with him, we went to the general control room of the shop.

The glass-walled room was neat and clean and bright and industrial TVs, various wire and wireless apparatuses and meters were arranged in good order. At the control panel one man was commanding production.

Charging, furnace observation, tapping and other production processes are controlled automatically by one production command system.

Tapping started and we looked out. Red molten iron was pouring out, throwing

thousands of scarlet sparks.

The Labour Hero said to us looking at the tapping scene with satisfaction:

"...In the past smelters were always wet through with sweat. That is to say, we melted iron with our sweat. But now it is an old story...."

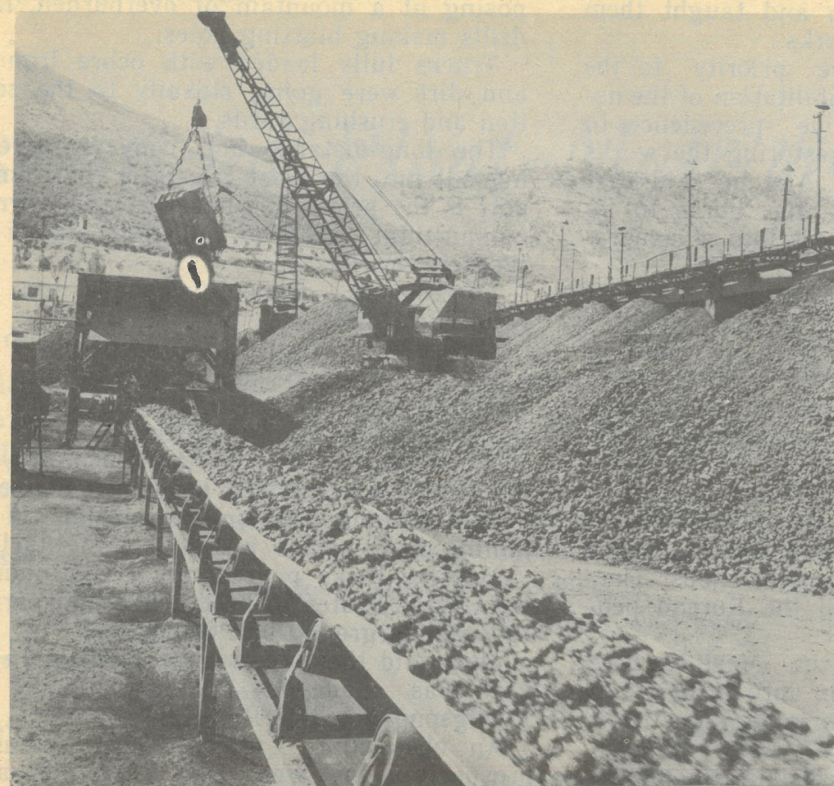
The smelters worked in a sweat in front of the hot furnaces in the past. But now their labour is a song and joy. They are melting iron, operating skilfully the automated and remote-controlled equipment.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialists built this works called the Kyomipo Iron Works at the river port to exploit labour of Koreans and take away our rich natural resources. It produced mainly raw and half-finished goods including pig iron, and it was small in production scale and very poor in technical equipment.

The smelters suffered from high heat and suffocating gas and dust, and had to carry iron ore and charge the furnace without machines.

Chu Sang Su who had worked at the works as a smelter from the pre-liberation days became a Labour Hero of the Republic for his exploits performed in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Speaking about the history of the works,



Iron ore is mined in large quantities

he proudly told the story of the heroic struggle of workers here in the postwar days.

During the three years' war the barbarous US imperialists reduced the works to heaps

of scrap iron and only a few pillars survived their bombing.

The great leader visited the works on July 29, 1953, two days after the ceasefire.

He instilled confidence and courage into

The opencut of the Unryul Mine



the minds of the workers who did not know where and how to begin and taught them how to rehabilitate the works.

He instructed to give priority to the heavy industry in the rehabilitation of the national economy and give precedence to open-hearth furnaces in restoring the works to produce much steel. And he said that they should not restore the works to its original state but develop it into a comprehensive metallurgical giant.

After liberation smelters restored the blast furnaces badly destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and contributed to the building of a new state.

The workers here built in less than a year much larger open-hearth furnaces than the former ones and restored blast furnaces, though Yankees prattled that the works would not be able to rise again within a hundred years. And then they erected roughing, thick and thin sheet metal shops. They thus showed the mettle of the Korean people.

In such a high spirit the smelters here admirably discharged their duty in carrying out the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short time of 14 years and turning ours into a powerful socialist industrial state.

We looked round steel, blooming and thick and thin sheet metal shops.

Steel ingot flowed steadily to the roughing yard and large rolling machines were making sheet metal ceaselessly.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works was alive with revolutionary fervour.

PRIDE OF KUMSANPO

We got to the Uuryul Mine at noon.

The mine is one of the big opencast mines in our country, which supplies the iron and steel works with iron ore.

The mine went through long geological changes and the quality of its iron ore is very high.

Our forefathers began to dig iron ore here already hundreds of years ago and called it an iron mountain or golden mountain.

We went first to see the youth pit which plays a big role in ore production of the mine.

We looked awhile at the fleet of large lorries running full speed along the winding

terrace, large excavators "Changbaek" disposing of a mountain of overburden, large drills making blasting holes....

Trucks fully loaded with ochre iron ore and dirt were going steadily to the selection and crushing yards.

The long-distance belt conveyer stretching out into the West Sea from the Kumsan port is the pride of Kumsanpo and a grand monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party.

Success in opencut depends on the removal of dirt.

According to the great plan of our Party a grand project is going on to turn vast tidelands into fertile fields by carrying dirt into the sea in large quantities.

We made our way to the crushing yard, the first process of the large belt conveyer.

The crushing yard on the midslope of the mining field looked just like a big factory.

Massive rocks poured down continuously from three chutes to be crushed and carried by an underground belt conveyer.

They said that the large equipment in the yard was made by the workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant.

An observatory afforded an extensive prospect of the West Sea. There appeared 80-odd-metre-wide dykes alongside the belt conveyer stretching far into the sea, which link the mainland with islands and one island with another.

Nunggum and Ungdo Islands were a part of the mainland about a million years ago and later created as a result of land sinking and remained useless. But now they were linked with the mainland.

Now the belt conveyer is stretching to the Chongryang Island from Ungdo Island.

In the near future tidelands of thousands of hectares on the west coast will be converted into fertile fields.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung visited here in June 1975, and, looking at the belt conveyer from the observatory, highly praised the workers who laid it with our equipment and technique in a short time.

The dirt-removing capacity of the mine quadrupled thanks to the conveyer.

The conveyer linking the mainland and islands and one island with another enables the mine to mass-produce iron ore and is changing the map of our country.

Kwon O Sik

NATURE OF KOREA

Beneficial Plant-Matrimony Vine

Viable anywhere, a useful herb matrimony vine is widely planted in our country and effectively used for promoting the health of working people.

It is a solanaceous, deciduous and trailing shrub. The stem stretches out four metres or so, and is spiny. The elliptical opposite leaf measures from three to eight cm in length. The violet-purple floret comes forth one by one or by threes and fours from the axil between July and October.

Its succulent berry (2 to 3 cm long and 7 to 13 mm wide) ripens red from September to October. It tastes acrid and bitter, though slightly sweet. The berry contains tiny, flat cinnamon-coloured seeds.

After being dried and powdered or boiled, the berry is used as a tonic good for general prostration, diabetes, brain fog, etc. It is also used mixed with liquor or tea.

The root skin of the shrub is used as antifebrile and a cough mixture after being

dried. The dried leaf is also used as an antifebrile. The young shoot of the shrub is edible.

The propagation is held through seed sowing or planting of cutting.

The shrub grows wild near

stream or on field ridges almost everywhere in our country, except some parts of the northern region, and is planted widely in South Pyongan Province and other localities, mainly in courtyards of dwelling houses or on roadsides.



Treasure House of Gold, Silver and Jewels

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country has huge deposits of hundreds of kinds of valuable and useful minerals including iron ore, a veritable treasure house with gold, silver and jewels."

From olden times our country was called the "specimen room" of minerals as it has various and rich underground resources.

So far over 300 kinds of minerals have been found in our country and more than 200 of them are useful.

Our underground resources are rich not only in their variety but also in their deposits. Iron, gold, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, magnesite, molybdenum, limestone, marble, coal, etc., are known to the world for their rich deposits.

Diversity and abundance of our underground resources are due to the peculiarity of the formation of the earth's crust.

Over long geological ages there were many big crust movements in our country. Each crust movement caused lava containing various elements to flow into strata of our country and harden there to form minerals.

There were great crust movements in the Archean era in the Machon Range in the northeast and other areas of our country which formed big iron ore deposits as in Musan and rich deposits of gold, copper, lead, zinc, etc.

Then there were many rises and falls of the crust alternately. In the Mesozoic there were big crust movements and lava flows which formed various mineral deposits particularly in the northeastern region.

And in the Cretaceous there were very great lava flows in almost all our country, forming deposits of iron, gold, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum and bismuth. Most of useful minerals of our country were formed in this period.

Another reason for rich deposits of useful minerals in our country is that the crust mo-

vements made lava flow out through the calcic strata.

When lava flowed out through the calcic strata metal elements in the lava formed valuable mineral deposits in various places, acting on calcium of limestone. Main deposits of gold, copper and other nonferrous metals in our country were formed in this way.

There are many deposits of underground resources which were formed as a result of the accumulation of terrestrial materials in lakes, basins or sea.

Coal inexhaustible in our country, iron ore, marble, aluminum, gypsum are part of those formed in this way.

Large part of our country came under sea water three times in the geological age, and limestone, manganese mud and cyanite, raw material of aluminum, were formed and coal deposits in swamps.

In particular, in the Tertiary the Cenozoic lignite bed was formed and in the Quaternary dust ores like gold dust and monazite. And peat beds in river basins, seaside and swamps of highlands were formed also in this period.

As a result, nearly all underground resources—ferrous, nonferrous, rare and all other metals and nonmetallic and combustible minerals—were deposited in abundance in our country.

Really, our country is a treasure house of gold, silver and jewels.

Underground resources are effectively used for strengthening our independent national economy.

According to the instruction of the great leader on actively exploiting and effectively using the natural resources, we give definite priority to geological prospecting and constantly increase mineral production, and take thorough measures for protection of underground resources.

Chong Il Sik

(Korea—A Lovely Land)



Ryesong River

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

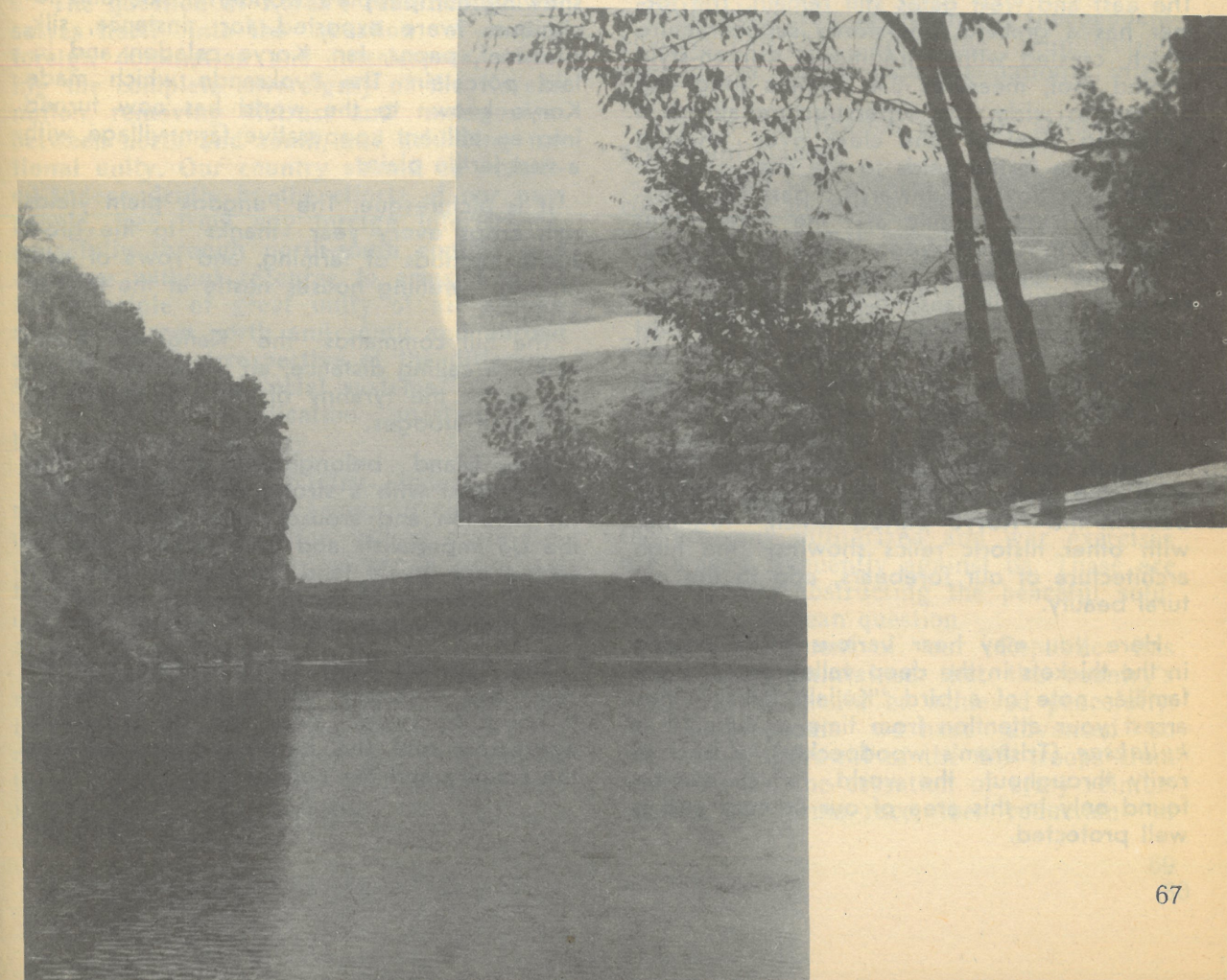
"Since ancient times our country has been called a silk-embroidered land of three thousand ri for its sublime mountains, limpid water and lovely scenery."

Our country, blessed with graceful mountains and crystal-clear water, boasts of many beautiful rivers and streams. One of them is the Ryesong River.

The Ryesong River rises in the southern slope of Mt. Taegak of the Onjin Range in North Hwanghae Province and flows into the West Sea of Korea via vast plains of North and South Hwanghae Provinces and Kaesong.

Fed by many tributaries, the river flows 192 kilometres, draining an area of over 4,000 square kilometres.

The river gurgles down the deep valleys of Mt. Onjin and meanders through canyons



flanked by the Singye Mirudung which forms a basaltic plateau between Singye and Kok-san.

The Singye Mirudung is a vast elevation formed by volcanic eruption about one million years ago. It stretches out over 20 kilometres east and west and over 40 kilometres north and south. It was so barren and dry that people left it after one year's farming in quest of livelihood. So it was called Mirudung (forlorn plateau). But today it has turned into a people's paradise under the loving care of the fatherly leader, a blessed plateau where agriculture is being industrialized and modernized.

A little down the Singye Mirudung, the river is joined by the Nam-chon Stream and not so far from this confluence it turns westwards and there appears Mt. Taebaek, which is not so high but steep. There is a famous fortress called Taebaeksan Fortress in this mountain. Built in the Koguryo period, the fortress walls is about four kilometres in circumference and three or four metres high. The east and west gates still remain. The former has a graceful one-storey superstructure which, crested with a traditional Korean-style curved roof, measures 8.4 metres long and 3.6 metres wide. The superstructure affords a sweeping view of the clear river snaking through the fertile fields to the east.

The river flows southwards, past the moss-grown fortress, seeing afar the precipitous ridges of the Ahobiryong range to the east.

Up the Ojo-chon Stream, a tributary of the river, there is Sansong-ri of Kaesong City, where lies the Pagyon Falls, one of our best three falls. It is really refreshing to see the beautiful falls. The water gushes over the edge of a high cliff to crash to the rock and throws silvery sprays, forming a graceful rainbow.

About here there still remain the mossy walls and gates of the Taehungsan Fortress built in the Koryo period which, together with other historic relics showing the high architecture of our forebears, add to the natural beauty.

Here you may hear various birds singing in the thickets in the deep valley and the unfamiliar note of a bird "Kullak, kullak" may arrest your attention from time to time. It is *kullaksae* (Tristram's woodpecker), a bird of rarity throughout the world, which can be found only in this area of our country and is well protected.

Going up the Hangyo-chon Stream, a tributary joining the lower Ryesong River, you come across the Ryeui Reservoir which peacefully nestles among mountains thickly wooded with pine-nut trees. The pine and pine-nut woods around the reservoir is a good heronry of egrets. Hundreds of egrets flap white wings over the mirror-like smooth water and the verdurous surrounding hills or stand in the immense fields, adding to the beautiful countryside. Today they are protected as a natural monument. The reservoir is alive with carp, grass fish, *kinyom-o*, gibel, pond smelt and other freshwater fishes, and it is famed especially for the tasty pond smelt.

There are many spas in the lower reaches of the Ryesong River, such as the Pyongchon, Paechon and Yonan spas, which are effectively used for the good health of working people.

The Pyokrando village on the river mouth was famous as a trade port in the Koryo age. Through this port exquisite commodities showing our people's wonderful skill and technique were exported, for instance, silk, grassmat, paper, fan, Koryo celadon and inlaid porcelain. The Pyokrando which made Koryo known to the world has now turned into an affluent cooperative farm village with a vast fertile plain.

It is picturesque. The Pungdok plain yields rich crops every year thanks to the great Juche methods of farming, and rows of neat modern dwelling houses nestle at the foot of a hill.

The hill commands the Kanghwa Island within a calling distance, an island still groaning under the tyranny of the US imperialists and their stooges.

The island belonging to the south fires every heart with a strong desire for national reunification and arouses bitter wrath against the US imperialists and their lackeys who bisected our lovely land, turned one half of it into a colony and harshly oppress and kill in cold blood people there.

The Ryesong River flows as ever into the West Sea of Korea raising angry billows as if about to sweep away the US imperialist aggressors and the quislings who betrayed the country and the nation.

Li Yong Sok

Three Principles—Joint Reunification Charter of North and South

The three principles of national reunification—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity**—set out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are the joint charter of the north and south for Korea's reunification which was announced at home and abroad through the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The three principles are the essential requirements of the solution of the reunification question.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, removing distrust and antagonism between north and south, and achieving national unity. Our country should be reunified independently by the efforts of our own people, free from any foreign interference, peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue without recourse to arms, and on the principle of great unity of all Korean nationals from north and south and abroad as one nation, irrespective of the difference in their ideas and social systems."

The Korean reunification question must be settled independently.

Reunifying the country independently means forcing the US army, an obstacle to our national reunification, out of south Korea and achieving the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference in the internal affairs of our country.

All nations are equal and have the sacred right to settle their own affairs responsibly by themselves. Only when they exercise the right of self-determination can they defend their dignity and honour and achieve their independence and prosperity.

The Korean people are the master of Korea. The Korean reunification question is an internal affair of rejoining the severed national ties; it is a question concerning our people's sovereignty.

Outside forces have no right to meddle in our internal affairs and cannot solve the Korean reunification question in our stead.

Ours is a dignified people who hold national sovereignty dearer than life and an intelligent and civilized people fully capable of solving the reunification question by themselves.

Only when they maintain the independent position can they solve the reunification question in accord with the national interests.

Korea's reunification must be achieved in a peaceful manner.

Only then can peace be preserved and consolidated in Korea and the rest of the world and national security guaranteed.

Korea was divided not by the will of her people but by the outside forces.

The Korean people suffer from division and earnestly desire the peaceful reunification of their country. So they have no ground whatsoever to fight each other to reunify their divided country.

South Korea has turned into a US military and nuclear base. There armed forces increase, military equipment is shipped in, the economy militarized and war exercises are staged frequently against us. These are main factors obstructing the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Government of our Republic has consistently maintained that the country's reunification should be achieved peacefully. All the proposals we have advanced so far—the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, the cessation of army reinforcement and arms race, the reduction of

armed forces and armaments, the removal of north-south military confrontation and many-sided collaboration and extensive negotiation—are aimed to consolidate peace in Korea and pave the way to the peaceful solution of the reunification question. For peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification we also proposed to the United States to conclude a peace agreement with us, and reiterated it at the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

Relaxation of tension in Korea and the removal of all factors causing mistrust between the north and south will pave the way to peaceful reunification.

Great national unity is the fundamental guarantee of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Since there exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of our country today, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the idea and principle of great national unity.

If one side insists only on its ideology and system and forces them on the other side the peaceful reunification of Korea will never be achieved and tension will grow between the north and south. Peaceful reunification can be achieved only when the north and south unite on the basis of one national idea.

Reunification is a national cause that can be accomplished only when the entire people unite. So all the patriotic forces in the north and south should unite, irrespective of political view and religious belief.

The difference of social systems and ideologies between the north and south can never be the condition of permanent division sacrificing national interests.

The Government of our Republic declared more than once that we have no intention to force our ideology on south Korea. It is our Party's position that the country's reunification can be achieved through the founding of a confederal state while maintaining the ideologies and systems of the north and south as they are. As the difference of ideologies and social systems cannot be an obstacle to the solution of the reunification question there is no reason why the north and south should not unite.

If they place the common national interests above the difference, the north and south can unite.

In order to attain national unity it is ne-

cessary to democratize south Korean society.

As long as the democratic rights are trampled underfoot and those who talk about reunification are repressed, people cannot express their will freely nor can national harmony and unity be achieved.

The three principles of national reunification are the ones recognized by the home and world public whose faithful implementation both the north and south pledged before the whole nation and the world people. So one side can never unilaterally distort them or escape from their execution. Refusal of their implementation is a treachery to the nation.

The clique of the former dictator Pak Jung Hi did so and the gang of the new military fascist dictator Chon Du Hwan does the same.

Openly negating the North-South Joint Statement containing the three principles of national reunification from the moment it was published at home and abroad, the Pak Jung Hi clique pursued the splittist line, imploring the US army to continue its occupation of south Korea, stepping up the expansion of armaments and war preparations with the backing of the foreign forces, and kicking up anti-communist rows to incite the north-south confrontation.

The former dictator was gone but today a graver situation has been created in south Korea, obstructing reunification.

At the dictate of US imperialism, the traitor Chon Du Hwan, the fiendish military gangster, proclaimed "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea, placed south Korea under the control of the "martial law forces," set up the "Special National Security Committee," a machinery of dictatorship, and enforced military administration, and at last seized puppet "power."

Due to the criminal total revival of the notorious "Yusin system" south Korea has been converted into a human slaughterhouse where everything is ruled by bayonet and terrorism and murder prevail. The Chon Du Hwan junta carried out the genocidal operation against the students and people in Kwangju demanding democratization of society and national reunification and drowned Kwangju, the city of uprising, in a pool of blood, and ruthlessly repressed the democrats. Clinging to the sleeves of the US and Japanese reactionaries for their

Statement of Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Kim Il, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made public statement on January 19 in connection with the fact that traitor Chon Du Hwan recently brought forward a theory of "mutual visits of the highest representatives of the north and south Korean authorities."

Follows the full text of the statement:

Today south Korea is under an unheard-of brutal military fascist rule.

The resentment of the south Korean people against the military fascist elements who are enforcing a tyrannic and murderous repressive rule which has turned the whole land of south Korea into a sanguinary hell on earth is sky-high and the angry voices of the world's people denouncing them are becoming louder.

Under this situation Chon Du Hwan who styles himself the "highest representative" of the south Korean authorities, talking about "peaceful unification," recently came forward with a theory of "mutual visits of the highest representatives of the north and south Korean authorities," which does not become himself.

It is a mockery of the ardent desire of the nation for reunification and an insult to the sacred cause of the nation that he who has followed the road of treacheries stained with the blood of fellow countrymen over the past half a year or so should talk about "mutual visits."

protection, they are stepping up war preparations against us and madly kicking up the anti-communist rows.

The Chon Du Hwan clique's fascist outrage worsened the relations between the north and south and laid a new obstacle in the way of reunification.

The prevailing situation clearly shows that the Chon Du Hwan clique are arch traitors to the nation and human butchers who kill people and seek the permanent

As we have already announced clearly, Chon Du Hwan is not a man worthy for us to do anything with.

Though Chon Du Hwan styles himself the "highest representative" of south Korea, it was entirely illegal that he seated himself in the "presidential chair."

He drenched the whole land of the south with the blood of people, seized military power at the point of bayonet, put stars on his shoulder strap at will to become a "four-star general" and act as a military ruler.

He seated himself in the "presidential chair" on the political ruins in the true sense of the term after forcibly dissolving political parties, removing all the political adversaries and banning all political activities by force.

This notwithstanding, Chon Du Hwan is impudently styling himself the "highest representative" and talking about "mutual visits." This is indeed a foolish act of a rogue who does not know where his place is.

Just as the south Korean people describe Chon Du Hwan as an illegal "president", so will we do.

Though he talks about "mutual visits", his hands are too dirty for us to take.

The Kwangju massacre in which thousands of, tens of thousands of fellow countrymen were mercilessly killed or wounded is still fresh in the memory of the world's people and it has left an unquenchable, deep resentment in the minds of the south Korean people.

split of the country for their comfortable life.

National reunification is the vital demand of the whole nation and history.

By dint of the people's struggle fascism will surely be overthrown and democracy triumph in south Korea. Korea will be certainly reunified according to the three principles of national reunification.

Li Yun Do

ple.

No history of a country has a record of such brutal mass slaughter of bare-handed fellow countrymen, irrespective of the sex and age.

Chon Du Hwan is the ringleader of murder and the butcher of the nation who directly commanded this shuddering massacre of fellow countrymen.

We regard it as a most detestable thing that the man unanimously rejected by the south Korean people is shamelessly talking about "mutual visits" and so on with an ax to grind.

We believe that this act of ours is in accord with the unanimous will and demand of the south Korean people and the honest-minded people all over the world who curse and denounce this murderous scoundrel.

If the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique truly wants to do something for the nation, it should not bring forward the theory of "mutual visits of the highest representatives" which does not become itself but rectify its stand first of all.

Firstly, Chon Du Hwan must apologize to the whole nation for his never-to-be-condoned treacherous act in massacring the fellow countrymen.

As long as Chon Du Hwan refuses to atone for his towering crime against the nation, no flowery words uttered by him can work.

To atone for his crime against the nation must be the starting-point of his attitude to the south Korean people and the nation.

If he fails to do so, the south Korean people themselves will certainly settle account with him some day.

As the fellow countrymen of the same stock, we also will not cover up his crime or make any compromise with this thug.

Secondly, Kim Dae Jung and all other arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and students must be released and the dissolved democratic political parties and organizations be rehabilitated.

It is nothing but a deception to talk about unification in word only, while committing such outrageous fascist acts as arresting, imprisoning and penalizing those who call for reunification and dissolving all the democratic political parties and organizations. No one will believe such a talk.

Reunification is not a work to be done by anyone singlehandedly but a great task of the whole nation. If Chon Du Hwan has free-

dom to argue about the reunification question, the people should also be given such freedom and right. However, he is criminalizing and scheming to execute democrat Kim Dae Jung for the mere reason that he called for reunification. This furnishes clear proof that Chon Du Hwan is only flouting the people over the reunification question and, in actuality, he does not want it in the least.

Considering that Chon Du Hwan who put down the unanimous desire of the nation for reunification and suppressed and destroyed democracy must be severely judged by history, we demand the immediate release of Kim Dae Jung and other arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and students and the rehabilitation of the dissolved democratic political parties and organizations.

Thirdly, the anti-communist confrontation policy inciting mistrust and confrontation among the fellow countrymen must be renounced.

The course of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a course of the north and the south achieving national unity and a course of promoting co-operation and unity.

If antagonism and confrontation are incited without mutual cooperation and unity, there will be no progress in the settlement of the question of the country's reunification.

No matter how many times there may be "mutual visits" under the condition where the south Korean military fascists are engaged in inciting the north-south confrontation among the south Korean people, getting feverish with anti-communism and crying for prevailing over and destroying communism, what contribution can they make to national reunification?

The policy of anti-communist confrontation must be renounced first of all to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south and approach reunification.

We consider it to be the first step in practically approaching reunification.

Fourthly, Chon Du Hwan must recognize the unjustness of the "June 23 statement" of the former dictator which declared "two Koreas" a policy and revoke it.

As we have maintained all along, the north-south dialogue should be a dialogue for reunification under whatever circumstance, not a dialogue for division.

If one wants to live divided, what sort of

a dialogue is needed today when the nation is already split?

Today the world knows that traitor Chon Du Hwan is seeking "two Koreas", following in the footsteps of the former dictator.

The projected theory of "mutual visits" is not for reunification but part of his vicious splitting moves to create "two Koreas", merely dragging on time from the start.

As long as he is resorting to every plot to keep our country divided into "two Koreas", acting as a shock troop of the splittist line, "mutual visits", to say nothing of a dialogue for reunification, will remain unrealistic empty talks.

Fifthly, Chon Du Hwan must demand the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The US imperialist aggressors are the very author obstructing the reunification of our country and hindering the democratization of south Korean society.

It is owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops that our country has a smouldering seed of war and there is the danger of its spreading easily to Asia and the rest of the world.

As long as these troops continue occupying south Korea and the interference of the US imperialists in the internal affairs continues, our reunification question will not be settled independently and peacefully.

Though traitor Chon Du Hwan is today talking about "independence" and "peaceful unification," who will believe him who has thrown away even the dignity of the nation and the honour of being a Korean, is keeping the foreign aggression troops within the country, prolonging his remaining days under their wings and acting on their order?

If he truly wants the independent and peaceful reunification, he should not try to keep the US imperialist aggression troops as ever and live under their protection but demand, to begin with, the withdrawal of these troops.

To talk about "dialogue" and "unification", while skipping over the above-mentioned basic problems, does not carry any realistic significance at all.

This notwithstanding, he shut his eyes to this evident fact and put forward such an unbecoming thing as a "proposal". This is nothing but a foolish burlesque designed to whitewash his dirty nation-splitting nature and

gain public favour with the "presidential election" at hand.

All facts show that no true dialogue can be held with such a man as Chon Du Hwan seeking national division and committing the fascist act of murdering democracy with the backing of the US imperialists and the question of national reunification cannot be solved with him.

It is our consistent stand that the question of national reunification should be settled in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation.

With anyone who does not rely on outside forces or seek division, fascism, anti-communism and confrontation in south Korea, we will sit face to face to have a dialogue without any hindrance irrespective of his ideas and ideology, and pave the road of reunification through mutual cooperation and unity.

We hold that the country's reunification must be achieved by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo newly proposed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a most reasonable and realistic national salvation proposal to build an independent, neutral and peaceful unified state in our country where the tragedy of division has been continuing for 36 years and let the whole nation live in harmony in a reunified country.

We can no longer look with folded arms at the tragedy of national division continuing for 36 years equal to the period of the dark colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The south Korean workers, peasants, students and people of all other strata and patriotic personages should closely unite and turn out as one in the sacred national salvation struggle to prevent the permanent division of the nation by the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets and achieve the country's reunification and the democratization of south Korean society.

If the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south join strength, transcending the differences in ideology and system, they will surely be able to frustrate the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of the whole nation.



(The Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)

Democracy Is Political Idea of Unified State

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said in the ten-point policy of the unified state in his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"...the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity."

The democratic policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a just policy fully reflecting the requirement of the Juche idea for valuing man most and the character of a unified state to be established.

Democracy is a sacred right due to people from all walks of life as masters of the state and society.

Only when democratic rights and freedom are guaranteed to the people can they actively participate in socio-political life as independent beings and defend national sovereignty creditably.

Man is an independent social being and does not like to be oppressed by others.

Democracy is essential and elementary to human independence.

Human history is a struggle for the working masses' independence.

Today the south Korean people are continuing their struggle under the bloody dictatorship of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique. This clearly shows that they thirst for democratic freedom and rights.

Democracy is a common political idea congenial and acceptable to people with differing thoughts and political views, and there are different political systems and people with differing ideas and religious beliefs in the north and south of our country.

That is why a unified state to be established leaving the ideas and social systems exist-

ing in the north and south as they are should adopt democracy as its political idea.

Unless the DCRK, a unified state, adopts democracy as its political idea, it cannot properly guarantee the interests of people of all strata with differing thoughts and political views and will cause national discord in the end.

The great leader declared that in order to effect democracy the DCRK should fully develop a democratic social and political system which opposes dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly guarantees and defends the freedoms and rights of the people.

Fascist dictatorship, no matter where, when and what form, is the heinous enemy of democracy, a wanton violation of human independence.

Fascist terror rule is an anti-popular one which totally ignores the people's aspiration and independence and oppresses them. It is the last resort the reactionary rulers use when they cannot maintain their rule without brandishing the bayonet. So it is a pronoun for terrorism and bloodshed and means the strangulation of democracy.

Where fascist oppression is rampant and political freedoms and democratic rights are trampled down, people can neither escape from slavery nor enjoy a normal social life.

The great leader stated that in order to develop fully a democratic social and political system the confederal state should ensure freedom to form political parties and social organizations and their free activities, freedom of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, and guarantee the rights of the people in north and south

to travel freely across the country and to conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

The guarantee of free activities to political parties and social organizations is the most elementary requirement of democracy. In the northern half of our Republic all political parties and social organizations conduct free activities with legal rights. In the majority of countries in the world, even in imperialist countries progressive political parties including Communist Parties and social organizations are legally operating.

It is quite natural that a state should fully develop a democratic social and political system. Therefore, the DCRK should oppose dictatorship and intelligence government and enable all fellow countrymen to enjoy genuine freedom and rights to their hearts' content, travel freely across the land of 3,000 ri and conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

Fully developing democracy in all fields of society will strengthen national unity and solidarity and mightily promote social progress and prosperity.

The great leader further said that the Confederal Republic should follow a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side, and that all the policies pursued by the confederal government should proceed from the principle of great national unity and contribute to the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and cooperation.

The unified government of the confederal state should discuss and decide on political affairs, national defence problem, foreign affairs and all other matters of common national interest on a fair principle in accord with the desire of all Koreans for unity, cooperation and reunification; and should respect the social systems and administrative institutions

and the will of different parties, groups and the people of all strata in north and south and should not allow one side to impose its will on the other.

The reunification of the country is the desire of all Koreans and a work for their good, and it is a national cause which can be accomplished only when all people unite and struggle.

If all Koreans in north and south and abroad form a grand national united front, rallied behind the banner of the national idea of reunification, one common idea, irrespective of the difference in thought, idea, social system and religious belief, the uniform development of the country will be ensured smoothly.

The great leader said that the confederal government should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north or the south that works for the development of the unified state, but should join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution.

The democratic policy of the DCRK is a brilliant political programme which can be advanced only by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who is always concerned more than anyone else about the future of our country and the destiny of our 50 million fellow countrymen—communists or liberal democrats, religious believers or unbelievers.

Only when the DCRK is founded and democracy is effected throughout the country in accordance with the programme of the great leader tragic national division will be ended for good and the ideals of all people be realized.

With the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world our people will energetically struggle on upholding the reunification programme of the great leader, and surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

WORLDWIDE SENSATION— CAMPAIGN TO SAVE KIM DAE JUNG

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"For the sheer brutality of the despotic repressions they are perpetrating, the present military fascists of south Korea have put all the fascist dictators of the world in the shade."

A worldwide campaign has been on to relieve and reinstate Kim Dae Jung, since he was kidnapped in broad daylight by the south Korean puppet agents in the heart of Tokyo in August 1973.

Under strong protest and denunciation within and without, the Chon Du Hwan cut-throats, who had staged illegal military trials from August 1980, reduced the death sentence of the democrat Kim Dae Jung to life imprisonment.

The underhanded murderous trial staged by the Chon Du Hwan clique is the most outrageous violation of human dignity and democratic rights and the most arbitrary challenge to the progressive people of the world and public opinion at home and abroad.

As for democrat Kim Dae Jung, he did nothing but to advocate democracy and reunification through legal political activities. In the military court he stated: "What I was concerned about was the realization of democracy, not becoming President. I have simply done my best for realization of democracy." It is evident from this statement that he is a democrat who strove for democratization of south Korean society.

Nevertheless, the Chon Du Hwan clique wove all kinds of vicious plots to remove him, charging him with a horrible crime of "attempted rebellion" and even accused him unwarrantedly of being a "communist."

This is a preposterous action comparable to the thief lifting his hand to strike the victim.

The fascist outrage of the Chon Du Hwan military gang to slaughter Kim Dae Jung is the most heinous political move to throt-

tle the democratic forces and the reunification movement and sustain permanently their military fascist ruling system in south Korea.

This is why governments, parties and organizations of over 100 countries and international bodies are out in various campaigns to save Kim Dae Jung whose fate is hanging in the balance. The mass communications and the fair-minded public circles in the world condemn with one voice the fascist executioners' trial of Kim Dae Jung as "a planned political move to kill the democratic movement and perpetuate fascist military dictatorship in south Korea" and "a frantic murderous trial to get rid of their political opponent." They are strongly demanding his unconditional release.

The Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Christian Democratic Party and other political forces in Italy adopted an appeal for his release.

It said: The south Korean military clique headed by Chon Du Hwan passed death sentence and heavy penalty in a trial upon Kim Dae Jung and other democrats who are defending the people's rights and democracy.

In the name of the participants in the signature campaign and hundreds of political figures who expressed solidarity in diverse forms, we strongly demand that Kim Dae Jung and all other political prisoners should be set free and that democratic liberties and rights be ensured to the south Korean people.

The Canadian House of Commons urged the south Korean authorities to give freedom to the death-sentenced democrat Kim Dae Jung; and an clerical federation in Switzerland sent a letter to the south Korean puppet embassy in Bern, calling for retraction of the death verdict.

The Kim Dae Jung-save campaign is

widespread among Japanese people in particular.

A Tokyo national meeting denouncing the death sentence of Kim Dae Jung was attended by more than 7,000 people; the Niigata branch of the All-Japan Dockers' Union had a 30 minute sit-in protest against the death sentence of Kim Dae Jung and its members refused to work in a south Korean ship.

The workers of the Osaka Council of Trade Union strongly demanded that the Chon Du Hwan "regime" should stop the murderous trial and release Kim Dae Jung at once, and that the Japanese government should reexamine its "political settlements" and take concrete measures to save him.

Japanese people of various strata staged sit-in to rescue Kim Dae Jung in front of the Foreign Ministry building; and railway stations throughout Japan sounded whistle in unison in protest against the death verdict passed on Kim Dae Jung. Hundreds of Tokyoites marched through the streets holding candlelights at night and shouting "Don't kill Kim Dae Jung!" The rescue movement is growing stronger daily in Japan.

Similar campaigns are on briskly in France, West Germany and the United States, too.

French Solons and representatives of the General Confederation of Trade Unions of France thronged the south Korean puppet embassy in Paris and protested against the death sentence.

A torchlight meeting of over 400 people was held in Cologne, West Germany, calling for the release of Kim Dae Jung. It urged the government to dispatch a special envoy to Seoul.

Genscher, West German Foreign Minister and Head of the Free Democratic Party, warned at a national congress of the Party that the south Korean puppet authorities "should respect the life of Kim Dae Jung." He stressed that if they do not want Kim Dae Jung, they "should at least allow the emigration of the democrat to West Germany". The congress adopted a resolution demanding the revocation of death sentence of Kim Dae Jung. It warned: "If Kim Dae Jung is executed, the relations between West Germany and south Korea will face a grave crisis."

Australian Foreign Minister, too, warned

that the execution of democrat Kim Dae Jung would adversely affect the relations between Australia and south Korea.

Thailand and other ASEAN countries expressed indignation at the Chon Du Hwan clique's brazenfaced plot. In the United States posters of "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" were pasted up in many places in the heart of New York, striking terror into the hearts of south Korean puppets.

The Amnesty International sent letters to the leaders of the 43 member states of the UN Commission of Human Rights to save democrat Kim Dae Jung. It pointed out in the letters that the Commission was responsible for protecting human rights worldwide and denounced the south Korean military court for sentencing Kim Dae Jung to death following a trial which violated the international standards of fairness.

At the 3rd Committee of the 35th UN General Assembly Session many delegates from socialist and other countries strongly denounced the criminal acts of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique to murder Kim Dae Jung.

An emergency international conference to save Kim Dae Jung's life was held in Tokyo. It called for raising the voice of conscientious world opinion and taking every measure to revoke the death sentence of Kim Dae Jung and restore his political activities.

Now the minds of the south Korean people are turning to Kim Dae Jung and world opinion is on his side.

The south Korean people, who are demanding democracy and longing for peaceful reunification, will not tolerate any more the murderous scheme of the Chon Du Hwan clique and the people of the world will never leave Kim Dae Jung's life in the clutches of the murderers.

Ho Hang Sik

Kim Dae Jung (second from right, front row) taken to the murderous court of the Chon Du Hwan military-fascist clique



"Land of Juche"

—FROM THE SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE JAPANESE
WEEKLY PHOTO MAGAZINE "MAINICHI GRAPH"—

Korea's Division Brings Tragedy to American Youth, Too

A check pole is down on the Panmun bridge. Just across the bridge there is the Military Demarcation Line. That is to say, the other side of the bridge is south Korea. Here was a clash between People's Army-men and poplar-cutting US soldiers, in 1976.

After this incident the bridge was closed. The south calls the bridge the "never-return bridge" meaning that those who cross the bridge can never come back. But People's Army-men deny it. They say, "In reality they return."

I saw with my own eyes US soldiers come back across the bridge. On Xmas of 1968 the crew of the US spy ship "Pueblo" returned by the bridge.

Part of the Military Demarcation Line—a photo from
the Japanese weekly photo magazine "Mainichi Graph"



They walked across the bridge, hearing the tape recording confessing that they "committed an espionage act." They were miserable indeed.

I, then a Seoul special correspondent, saw the sight on a hill. I clearly saw the tragedy of divided Korea.

Korea's division brings misery not only on Koreans but American youth.

The American youth did espionage act not of their own accord but at the order of their country.

Differentiation of Language Leads to National Division

During my 12 days' stay until I left the Pyongyang airport, I could hear the word "reunification" everywhere I went.

A student of Kim Il Sung University said:



Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (5)

— Handworks by Our Industrious Ancestors —

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people are brave and resourceful, industrious and peace-loving."

Exhibits at the museum—handworks made of wood, grass, horsehair, bamboo and paper—clearly showed a high workmanship of

our resourceful and industrious ancestors.

The guide said, pointing to a dining table which has legs like those of an animal and is said to have been made in the Koguryo period: "From ancient times our ancestors made various furniture and household goods from wood. Historical records and tomb mu-

"We are studying to our hearts' content. But south Korean students are expelled from schools for their participation in demonstrations. Our country must be reunified as soon as possible so that they can study with no worries...."

A linguist deplored: "Loan words are prevalent in south Korea under US imperialist occupation. The differentiation of language leads to national division...."

There are many dispersed families in Kaesong, an old city near Panmunjom.

The city south of the 38th Parallel was under the Syngman Rhee rule before the Korean war. Many of its inhabitants, threatened by the American imperialists, went south and it came under the control of north Korea during the war. Many of them were separated from their families and relatives.

There are women waiting for their husbands for nearly 30 years now with clothes made for them. Some are writing letters to their parents in the south. But there is no way to send them. They put them in the drawers of their desks. But they are now filled up. Such heart-rending stories can be heard everywhere.

The possibility for the realization of the north's plan for the Confederal Republic of Koryo can be seen nowhere and even the north-south dialogue, its preliminary stage,

broke up. This sad reality is more than we can tolerate.

Southward Aggression Is Unrealistic

Mt. Kungang-san was very beautiful and graceful as I have heard. It is close to the Military Demarcation Line. So there should have been military establishments and many People's Army-men. But we could see none but a few navymen.

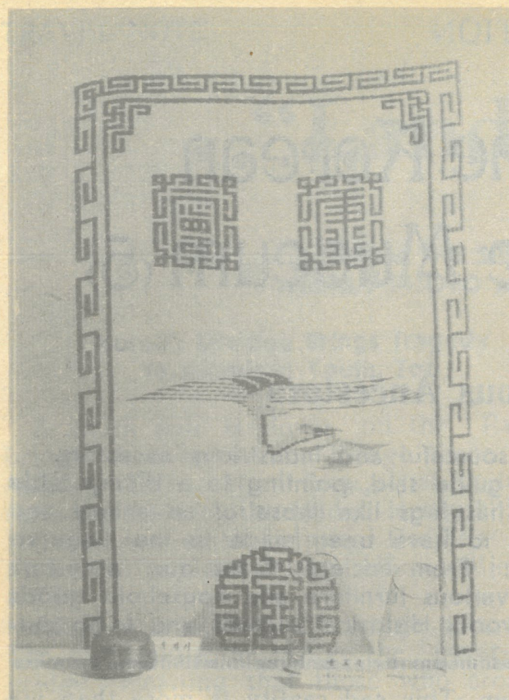
This is enough to show that "southward aggression" is unrealistic.

Boats on the sea off Wonsan convinced me that no military efforts are directed to the east coast.

The strongest impression I got in Korea is that children are very lovely. They greeted us in the running cars. They were lovely and charming. They raised their hands smartly in salute.

I visited schools and education was thoroughgoing. Children vigorously conduct after-school activities at the students and children's palace. They are well cared for. All this owes to President Kim Il Sung.

He is famous for his on-the-spot guidance. He visits workplaces and schools in different parts and his guidance and instructions are thoroughly followed in all fields. This is beyond our imagination.



Rush-mat

Three-layer clothes chest inlaid with mother-of-pearl



erals show us that Koguryo people made dining table, chair, clothes chest, desk and so on."

Production of furniture, the guide went on, further developed in the Koguryo period and a government handicraft office was set up to encourage woodwork production. The museum displays a casket inlaid with mother-of-pearl made at that time.

Woodworks, lacquered works in particular, attracted our eyes. They were very diverse and excellent in decoration.

Lacquering has a long history in our country. The guide said a find in a historical site of over 2,500 years ago substantiates it.

A three-layer clothes chest with picture decoration made during the Li dynasty excited our curiosity.

This chest is said to have been used mainly in the living room in central Korea. The top layer was for men's clothes, the middle for women's and the bottom for children's. Crane, pine tree, deer and turtle engraved on its face are lifelike.

Our guide said the pattern reflects the desire of people in those days to live a happy life constant like crane, harmonious like deer, long like turtle and perennial like pine tree.

The openwork decoration was as colourful as the engraving. Typical was a bureau with flower-pattern openwork which is said to have been used for men's wear. Various patterns including flower and bird on its face add to formative beauty and flower patterns are so elaborate that even the key hole cannot be seen well. These decorations afford an eloquent testimony to our ancestors' brilliant talents and workmanship.

The museum also displayed small woodworks made by our ancestors from chips of wood. Decorative seal tied to the pivot of a fan, dipper and turtle-like paper-weight showed a wonderful formative skill of our ancestors and were lifelike. Impressive were also a small drinking table with the carved designs of turtle, lotus buds and leaves, a folding mirror stand and what not.

The museum also exhibited various grass products made of rush, bulrush, rice straw and wheat straw, reed, etc. Various mats displayed in the museum were made of rush and bulrush abundant in our country. A record says that rush mat was used during the Three Kingdom period. This shows that mat-making has a long history in our country.

Floral mat of dyed rush used for happy do-

mestic occasions or honoured guests, small round willow basket for marrying girls, floral straw sandals famous in the Hwanghae provinces and grass goods showed that our ancestors were talented people who made the best of cheap things within easy reach.

Another attraction is delicate works made of mane and tail hair.

Our forefathers used black glossy horsehair in making various kinds of men's headgear, such as *kat*, *manggon*, *tanggon* and *kwan*, and white horsehair in making wristlet and incense pouch or in making lash and headgear brush after dyeing it beautifully.

The museum also displayed blind, fine-tooth comb, big and small basket, fan and other bamboo products.

The blind, made in the Three Kingdom period, kept the room cool in the summer and screened it from outside, and served as a good decoration.

Our guide explained: "The bamboo folding fan exhibited here was well known to neighbouring countries for its originality. An envoy from a neighbouring country wrote a poem praising it: 'It is more than a foot wide if spread, but it is two fingers wide if folded.'"

Then the guide ushered us to the next exhibits, paper works. According to her explanation, the history of paper work is long in our country. Paper-making began to develop in the Three Kingdom period when paper was made from paper mulberry. Many exhibits in the museum proved this. They were, for instance, pouch, cushion and grain basket, which graphically illustrate the good practice of our diligent ancestors who used even a piece of waste paper in making daily necessities.

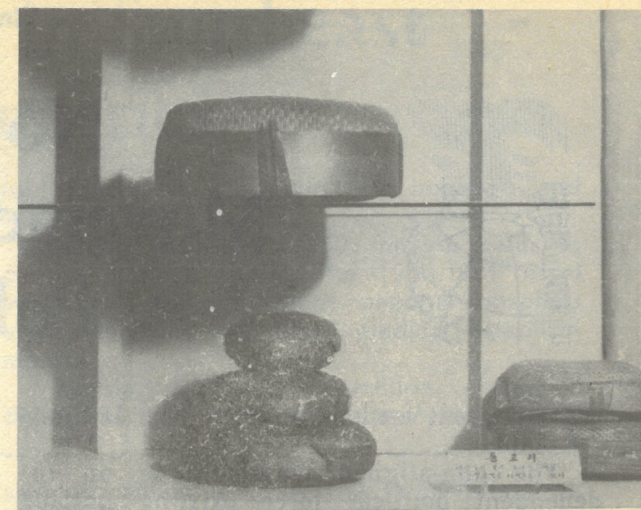
The guide, pointing to those paper works on display, said that they were all light, unbreakable and durable.

After our inspection the guide said to us: "As you have seen, all handicrafts and materials on display here give a good account of the creative talent and wisdom of our industrious forebears. In our country today plenty of industrial art goods are produced, inheriting the good tradition of handicraft. They, national in form, useful and attractive, are very popular with our people."

The guide showed us into the next room devoted to display of materials showing the dietary life of our people.

Li Yong Gang

(To Be Continued)

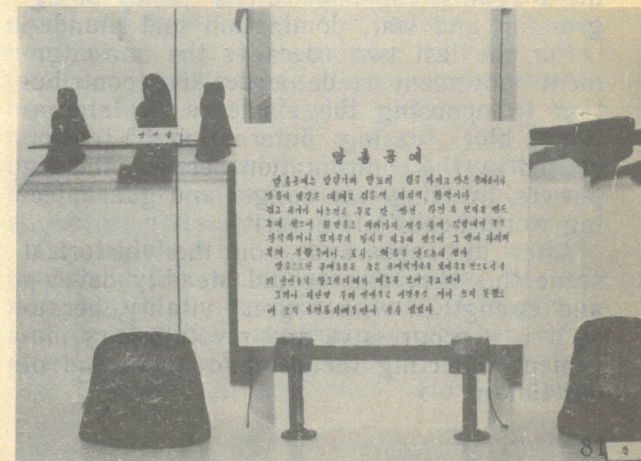


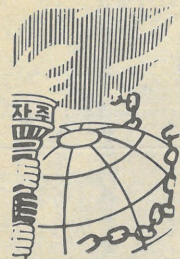
Round small wicker basket



Basket and other paper works

Manggon (headband made of horsehair)





Non-Alignment Movement—Independent Political Force

THE great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned movement is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc."

The non-alignment movement which started with 25 independent countries now comprises 90-odd countries. It, as a powerful international revolutionary force, resolutely opposes the attempt of the big powers to divide the world into blocs and spheres of influence and all forms of aggression, interference, subordination and inequality and fights to defend national independence and safeguard world peace and security.

It has a profound influence on the great change taking place in the world today, deals a heavy blow to the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder and expedites their decline and downfall.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence the non-aligned countries are fighting energetically to realize the noble idea and goal of the non-alignment movement against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, domination and plunder.

For the last two decades the non-alignment movement made a decisive contribution to opposing the existence of international blocs, easing international tension caused by the confrontation between the big powers, averting war danger and guaranteeing world peace and security.

After its appearance on the historical scene this movement could steadily develop and strengthen with a great vitality, because it is a progressive and revolutionary movement reflecting the demand and trend of our times.

This movement's noble idea and goal, anti-imperialism and independence, reflect the common desire of the people in our age to build a new, independent and prosperous world free from domination and subordination, exploitation and plunder; they also reflect the demand of our times which asks all countries to maintain independence and follow the road of independence and self-reliance.

For this the non-alignment movement could steadily expand and strengthen its ranks with a great attraction despite the attack of the imperialist reactionaries and give a powerful inspiration and impetus to the world people in their revolutionary struggle with a great influence.

It embraces the great majority of countries of the world in its ranks and the non-aligned countries have huge population and enormous material resources.

Never before in history have so many countries formed an independent political force and appeared on the world political arena with the same idea and goal.

This greatly strengthened the world revolutionary forces and considerably weakened the reactionary forces of imperialism, and brought about a historic change in the world balance of forces—the decisive superiority of the anti-imperialist independent forces over the reactionary forces of imperialism.

The spheres of influence of the imperialists who had controlled the greater part of the world were reduced markedly and they became unable to do world politics at will any more.

Indeed, the non-alignment movement radically changed the world balance of forces and exerted and exerts a profound influence on the world political life and historical

Medical Service in Southeast Asian Countries

Medical service is developing in the Southeast Asian countries.

Many countries direct large state budgetary expenditure to the increase of medical service facilities for the promotion of public health.

Burma appropriates nearly 300 million kyat for the medical service every year and has been building hospitals and clinics in diffe-

rent places. It will build 100 hospitals and 160 rural clinics by 1982.

Thailand will direct 350 million bahts to medical service during the 1980-1981 fiscal year. It is building many national hospitals and polyclinics and other medical establishments.

Malaysia disbursed 136 million Malaysian dollars in the current fiscal year for medical

progress through its practical activities and struggle.

Today the non-aligned countries are striving to destroy the political and economic footholds of the imperialists and establish a new political system and carry out socioeconomic reforms.

They are also fighting to frustrate the imperialists' interference in their domestic affairs and subversive activities, defend national sovereignty and independence, oppose the imperialists' predatory policy, protect national resources, and destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

Such anti-imperialist independent measures on their part deal a fatal blow to the imperialists and colonialists, accelerate their decline and downfall and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the peoples for peace, sovereignty, independence, and social progress.

Scared at the daily strengthening and developing non-alignment movement, the imperialists direct the spearhead of attack against it.

In their desperate efforts to maintain their control they step up war preparations under the spurious sign of "peace" and follow more undisguisedly than ever the policy of redividing the world into their spheres of influence.

Whereas the imperialists and colonialists scrambled to gain markets and redivide colonies in the past, they are now struggling madly to disunite the newly independent countries and put them again under their old colonial system.

As the capitalist world is now suffering a

serious economic crisis the imperialists direct the spearhead of aggression to the third-world countries, the non-aligned countries.

Conflicts and disputes threatening peace and security arise one after another in different places of the world and war danger is increasing in vast areas of the world including Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

The imperialists and colonialists are trying to weaken and destroy the non-alignment movement by driving the wedge, sowing discord and causing division and conflict between the non-aligned countries.

The non-aligned countries, therefore, must maintain independence against imperialism and colonialism, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence as an independent political force.

This is an important guarantee enabling the non-aligned countries to achieve independent development and social progress and successfully realize the lofty idea and goal of the non-alignment movement.

Only when the non-aligned countries unite and fight under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence will the historic cause of the non-alignment movement be certainly crowned with victory and the peoples' desire to build a world free from imperialism and colonialism and aggression and plunder, a new, peaceful, independent and prosperous world, will come true.

Our people will, as ever, do their utmost to uphold the principles and idea of the non-alignment movement and strengthen and develop the movement together with other non-aligned countries.

Ho Sok Jong



Kuwait People Celebrate National Holiday

The Kuwait people ended the prolonged imperialist colonial rule and won national independence on February 25, 1961.

The Korean people congratulate the friendly Kuwait people on their national holiday.

Kuwait's independence was a historic event which opened up a highway for her people to build a new life.

The Kuwait people have gained great successes in their efforts to consolidate national independence, destroy the economic foothold of the imperialists and develop the national economy.

The Kuwait government nationalized imperialist monopolies to protect oil resources and established state oil companies and placed oil extraction, processing and sale under state control.

In recent years Kuwait built new oil refineries and laid new oil pipelines to increase the output of oil and its products and ensure their smooth transport.

Oil was monopolized and exploited and plundered by the imperialists in the past. But today it serves as a precious asset for the Kuwait people in building a new life.

Chemical, electric power, engineering and other key industries are developing in this country.

New progress has been made in agriculture.

In these years large investments were made in the construction of national culture, with the result that new schools were set up and the enrollment of schools at all levels increased.

service and is building many hospitals, polyclinics and other medical establishments. Malaysia established the Association of Traditional Malaysian Medical Scientists and a pharmaceutical college. It is developing medicine to prevent malaria, eruptive typhus, T.B. and other diseases.

Burma also pays deep attention to the development of traditional medicine. It is establishing traditional medical colleges and clinics and producing plenty of medicines from domestic medicinal herbs. In particular, it conducts anti-epidemic campaigns every year. As a result, the contraction and death rate of malaria, cholera and pest decreased considerably.

Nepal produces medicines from domestic herbs and raw materials and widely uses

Externally the Kuwait government follows a non-alignment policy and is strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the countries on the Arab Gulf.

The Korean people congratulate the Kuwait people on all their successes in the building of a new society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Both ours and the Arab countries are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and struggling shoulder to shoulder to create a new life, prosperous and civilized."**

Today the relations of friendship and cooperation are developing favourably daily between Korea and Kuwait.

For the commonness of their past lots and the aim of their present struggle for independence against imperialism Korea and Kuwait are linked up by the bond of friendship.

The development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Kuwait, Asian nations and non-aligned countries, contributes to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people believe that these relations will further strengthen and develop between the two peoples in accord with the idea of the non-aligned movement and wish the Kuwait people new success in their future struggle to build a new society.

them for treatment.

Southeast Asian countries train many medical workers.

Nepal set up medical-worker training centres in the capital and localities and in recent years trained many doctors and nurses.

Burma also directs great efforts to the training of medical workers. It has over 6,000 doctors, several times the pre-independence figure, and nurses increased markedly.

Thailand, Malaysia and other countries established medical-worker training centres and are turning out medical workers in large numbers.

Ever-developing medical service in Southeast Asian countries greatly contributes to the better health of the people.

Song Tae Sok

SHORT STORY

Be Steady on Your Way (2)

Pak Sang Mun had to read a mountain of reference books to prepare his graduation thesis. Once he thumped the table with his fists out of rage at a library in Tokyo. For he had come across the following passage in a Japanese general's speech, while leafing through a file of archives.

"My soldiers, you may beat Koreans as you like. They have neither tanks nor guns. Korea has no steel; you must turn this land into our fat milch cow."

A librarian asked Pak Sang Mun to pay for the damaged table, but seeing the Korean student's bleeding iron fist trembling, he was scared and shrank back.

One day a Japanese professor, an authoritative mineralogist, gave his last lecture to his graduating students. He had this to say.

"You have a lot of work to do for Greater Japan. The whole of Asia is your theatre of activity. The underground treasures in China and Korea are at the mercy of you conquerors. You must strive to use the treasures for Greater Japan's prosperity. Korea is so underdeveloped that she has no scholar who has completed her mineralogical map. Seek every possible means to utilize your conquered territory. I wish you loyal sons of Japan good health until I see you again."

But the brazenfaced professor could not finish his last remarks, as four ink bottles were thrown at him by three Chinese students and by a Korean student—Pak Sang Mun himself.

"I led a wanderer's life for the purpose of completing Korea's mineralogical map. It was a wretched life, indeed. You can hardly find a mountain tavern I had not made acquaintance with. I had to climb up steep mountains to pick a piece of ore one day, and the next day I would leave for a new place, rain or snow, to mark a fresh vein on the map. I had to discover veins at the expense of my comfort, luxury and youth. As a young man I had a lot of friends who were determined to devote their lives together with me to the discovery of the nation's mineral resources. But many of them took different roads on the way. They were fascinated more by jobs promising fame, comfort and luxury than by the tedious life of mineral collectors.

"They were proud of the beards they had grown in several years of wandering, and at academic forums or college lecture rooms, they declared in this vein: 'The academic world must recognize my hard efforts. The exploits I've performed through trekking match Columbus's.'

"So, these dandy orators found themselves among the famed like triumphant generals. I had once thought of giving up my arduous journey as mineral collector in their wake. I could have got jobs with good conditions at college chairs. Some mine owners asked me to sell my mineralogical map for

a huge sum of money. It was pleasant to think that I would build a house with money, get an academic degree and spend the rest of my days in comfort. Beautiful wife, study, flower garden, dinners, society—all this was, of course, incomparable with the life in which I had to work without holidays, moving from one tavern to another. But I could not part with this life. In her ultimatum my fiancée asked, 'Where is the terminal of your slow waggon you're on?' In my reply I termed mine 'a journey without destination,' and bade good-bye to her who could not understand the true meaning of life.

"I was even deserted by my fiancée at length. My parting with the woman who could only appreciate third-rate novels and poems was widely reported at the time by a drunkard evening-paper correspondent. 'A crazy man abandons an incredulous wealth and fascinating beauty'—this was the gist of his story. I spent many a wakeful night at unfamiliar places; the nights were too long and agonizing. How many times I had a burning urge to give up everything and go home!

"Why must I, and I alone, pay such a dear price to win scholastic honour? I asked myself. Some of my pals had their theses passed without difficulty and have become authoritative scholars.

"But all the temptations and those who laughed at me as a crazy man couldn't distract me from my way.

"If I budge away from hardships, who'll finish the work? I thought. The fame one earns by fawning upon those in power will fizzle out overnight, but the treasure gained by the sweat of one's brow is priceless. I must gratify myself, my country and brothers with this treasure. The thornier my road, the steadier I must be on my way, I must steady on my way.

"Well, young man, I'm still going steady

on my way like this.

"As you see, I was tossed hither and thither like a jelly fish before liberation. But my life changed altogether after liberation.

"The country called on me to join in nation-building—me, a mere mineral collector who had wandered about with a deep sorrow at heart for the lost country. I went up to Pyongyang with the mineral specimens I had gathered over long years through rain and wind and with my unfinished mineralogical map.

"Though incomplete, the map proved helpful for exploitation of mineral resources for new Korea. As some mines were opened along the veins I had discovered and trains started carrying ores mined there to iron works and smelteries, I wept with joy.

"The pain in my heart was gone, my long-cherished dream came true in a moment.

"The great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, lavished his praises on the efforts and patriotic zeal of an unknown mineral specialist, which I did not deserve. He even sent two assistants for me to complete the map of Korea's mineral resources.

"For five years after liberation, the completion of the map which had been prepared at a snail's pace was stepped up dynamically.

"I trekked on and on along mountain paths but felt no fatigue at all.

"As the US imperialist aggressors unleashed the war, the two young assistants went to the front. But the war did not allow me to put off the task given me by the General. So I walked my way prospecting hills and wilds across the country, with the same spirit as they fought our enemy US imperialists at the front. Though I had to sleep at strange places as I used to do, I would dream happy dreams in which the war was over and I rushed with my finish-

ed map in hand to the square where the victory was celebrated in the presence of the great leader."

My fellow traveller paused for a few moments and went on.

"You're a soldier, ain't you, friend? You give commands because you're lieutenant. Can't you give me a command now like this?"

Like an elderly sergeant major giving commands, he shouted at the top of his voice which frightened the old landlady.

"Forward march! Steady on! Hey, you lamppost in the front row, why do you slacken your pace? Ha ha ha..., How do you like it? Quite good, eh? Whenever I shout a command to myself like this, I get invigorated, you know."

I thought deeply about my fellow traveller. Swaying forests, the wilds in autumn, the white clay road in May, the ground of a village school he must have passed by towards sunset, the dusty boots.

He must have marched steadily, I thought. My regiment and division and I myself are marching across the country smiting the enemy; Mr. Pak Sang Mun is my comrade-in-arms; he may be a soldier or a commander of my regiment. Please forgive this greenhorn for not having recognized who you're....

The heavy rain did not let up. All we could hear were the sounds of the wind and rain and the turbulent waters of the river.

You couldn't tell when the serpentine Pukchon River would abate and allow the ferryboat to float. From time to time we were taken aback by thunder of a landslide.

That day there was a deafening sound. The old lady strained her ears.

"My goodness, the Iron Mountain is cracking," she said to Pak who was puffing his pipe.

"Iron Mountain, you said? What does it

mean?" asked Pak in a polite tone.

"God knows. They just call it so in this part of the country. When I was married, my father-in-law said that there was an iron house with a hundred rooms in the mountain and that unfilial sons and unfaithful wives were locked up in the house."

Her story amused me.

Pak, too, grinned faintly but soon grew interested in what she had said. He asked her how far the mountain was, if she had been there, if there was a gold or iron mine.

"Gold or iron mine? Oh, there is no trodden road. Only tigers amble about there...."

"I see." Pak became serious. And I knew why.

The legend is aimed, after all, at making sons and daughters filial to their parents and faithful to their husbands. Meanwhile, it made you think the mountain might have an iron vein. The story of the one hundred-room iron house might be an expression of the wish to build a mansion with the iron buried in the mountain. There had been so many lucky people who could discover gold mines by dint of legends.

"Look here, friend." Pak stared at me suddenly with a strained look that meant he had some business to do.

"I am fond of looking at cracked mountains. I'll go there tomorrow."

He was already determined.

The rain continued the next morning but Pak prepared for his journey.

He stuck a shiny prospecting hammer in his belt and hung a binocular on his neck; he put in his trunk a memo-book, a compass, colour pencils, a lunch box and a camera. But because of the weather he took out the camera and, instead, after some hesitation, he charged his hunting-gun and put it into a case and slung it across his shoulders.

"Won't you take me along?"

I myself hastened for departure but he turned down my proposal very coldly after a while of deep pondering.

"I won't."

I was embarrassed. Sensing this, he said jokingly.

"Sometimes mountain people like to be alone."

"Are you afraid I'll be a bother to you?"

Honestly, I was itching to go with him and see what the cracked mountain looked like. I had a fantastic dream: I thought I might find some traces of the azoic or agnotozoic eras; If this was impossible, I could perhaps find the vestiges of Jurassic or Cretaceous periods.

"No, I object for contrary reasons."

Pak set off. Left alone, I went out to find the way to cross the river, but in vain.

I was irritated because I was unable to return to my unit; the landlady saw this and tried to change my mood.

"Don't you want to meet a girl?"

"Girl? My heaven!"

"I'd like to know if you don't want to get married."

I laughed out aloud. It grew dark and the night deepened. But Pak didn't return. An ominous thought tortured me.

"What's the matter with him, grandma?"

It was a difficult question for her to answer. A shadow of fear lingered on her face.

Each time the wind rocked the wicker gate, we would look out and cried on Pak.

We two imagined all kinds of tragic accidents that could occur in the rugged mountain in this rainy season, but none of us dared to speak about them.

Dreadful virgin forests and wild beasts,

the yellow gurgling waters flowing down the valleys with a terrific force, and Pak might be roaming about in the teeth of all these horrors.

The day began to break amid the heavy rain but Pak didn't appear.

I left the lodge for the Iron Mountain. The old lady taught many things in a hurry to provide me for emergencies—how to act alone when meeting with a tiger or other beasts, or against landslides or when crossing the streams. She added that she would accompany me if she was fifty.

"Don't worry. I'll find Mr. Pak, come what may."

I pushed my revolver in my bosom, put on a raincoat and fastened the tops of leather boots to prevent water coming in.

As I proceeded into the gloomy mountains where there were only mist and sound of water, my field of view narrowed.

I reached the Iron Mountain. The cracked part of this great mountain was mingled with rocks and woods which were scattered on the road or on my way. After all, the whole earth was covered by bushes.

I began to search for the footprints of a human being. But there were none of them but my own footprints. The giant got many wounds but did not so much as make a moan of pain. It seemed trying to hide the ghastly scars on its face and waist with a thick mist.

I scrambled about the mountainsides and slopes and looked into fresh scenes of landslides where I was likely to find some traces of a tragedy; I continued my search until I was dog-tired. Various wild beasts watched me and moved on slowly behind trees and among rocks. I took out my revolver and started firing into the air. I kept firing in the hope that Pak would respond with his hunting-gun. But only my gunshots echoed from hill to hill. Towards midday,

I fired a volley out of despair before I sat down under an old tree and lit a cigarette.

Then, I heard a faint gunshot from afar as if in a dream.

An illusion? I was so overjoyed that I felt dizzy for a moment. Soon I was running towards the far side of the mountain where the sound had come from. Cracked rocks were piled one upon another and there, on the steep slope, Pak Sang Mun was lying, stained with blood all over. He had an armful of glittering ores in a hollow which barely sheltered him from the rain.

"Mr. Pak, Mr. Pak," I called in a choked voice.

"Thanks, young man. You've come to the aid of this poor mineral collector. The damned rocks rolled down and hit my foot like this. But I'm happy. Look at these."

Pak pointed to the ores and tried to chuckle, but his attempt made his blood-smearred face look more ghastly.

I tried to carry him on my back.

But he was too husky to carry, so I spread out my raincoat and laid him down on it. After tying it with my belt, I began to drag it.

"I'm awfully sorry, friend."

"Don't say so."

"Well, this iron mountain is quite far from what it is called. It is a copper mountain. Last night I lost consciousness and when I came to, I raised cheers as if I had heard an explosion at some copper mine."

In spite of the excruciating pain, Pak kept chattering about copper and iron ores.

There was an English mineralogist—I don't remember his name now—who was 20 years older than I when he died without seeing an inexhaustible deposit of copper like this. As I recall his last thesis, I cannot but laugh at him."

"Shall I light a cigarette for you, sir?"

But, instead of answering my question directly, he went on.

"When the war is over, this mountain will feed our factories and construction sites with its copper. 'My land of treasures' is not favourite words of poets alone. Oh, what did you say just before, my friend? Yes, let's have a smoke."

Towards dusk, we got to the outskirts of the hamlet; our tavern came in sight.

The landlady who was waiting with the door open, came dashing into the yard barefooted and hugged Pak.

"Oh, my goodness, you're all hurts."

"Sorry for your trouble."



"There is an old saying, no tiger hurts a good man.... Come on, let's go in."

The lady helped me to carry the wounded. I was completely exhausted.

Ten days passed. The sky was clear and blue. Under the dazzling sun vapour rose profusely from the water-soaked earth.

The long spell of rain ended. The swollen waters abated and the ferryboat was available now, though it was still impossible to restore the bridge.

Pak's hurts began to heal. But he couldn't move one of his feet freely. It was broken by a rolling rock and the ankle had to be treated at hospital.

"You're a good fellow. I'm going to engrave your name on this."

Before departure Pak engraved huge characters with a knife on his shiny gun butt.

"When the war is over, we'll be meeting again, won't we?"

"Where shall I meet you?"

"Well, I can't foretell now. Anyway we'll meet where the country will develop mineral resources after victory."

We were very close now and were quite attached to the kind-hearted landlady. But we had to part with her. The first ferryboat had been set afloat. The old woman sobbed.

"You're kind men. Don't forget this place."

"No, we won't."

The boat left the bank. Farewell, grandma and Pukchon River!

After crossing the river, we came to a highway and got a lift to go straight to the Kanggye Hospital.

Pak was hospitalized. I visited an elderly nervous surgeon.

"Will Mr. Pak be lamed?"

"Yes."

"Isn't there any other alternative?"

The surgeon started preparing for an operation on the emergency case, and wouldn't talk to me.

I came out into the street and bought some cakes and canned food with all the money in hand and went to the ward to bid goodbye to the patient. I stopped on the way in spite of myself, sat under a roadside tree and wiped my tears.

Mr. Pak was going to be crippled. What a great loss!

Much water flowed down under the bridge.

The war ended and I returned to my school. The streets were in a festive mood, adorned with bouquets and ribboned baskets of flowers.

I finished my collegiate course and a few more years passed. But I couldn't find the whereabouts of Mr. Pak whom I had been so anxious to meet.

* * *

The young men in the adjoining room finished their calculations.

They were busy for a while, arranging their files.

"Let's go hunting," one of them suggested in a jolly mood resulting from their successful work, and came over to my room.

"Is this your gun?" asked I, handing it over to him.

"It is Academician Pak Sang Mun's. He is in the back hill now," the youth said. Glancing at his watch he added, "He'll be back soon."

"Is he well? He's still lame?"

"He's robust. His foot was dedicated to the completion of the nation's mineralogical map. But the map was completed at last. He is Academician and Professor and now helping our prospecting on the spot."

The young men left for the mountains. I sauntered about the yard to wait for him.

So, Mr. Pak has walked steadily and reached his destination, I thought to myself. Can I meet a greater scholar than he in my life?

Chong Chang Yun

(The End)



DO YOU KNOW?

Koryo Porcelain

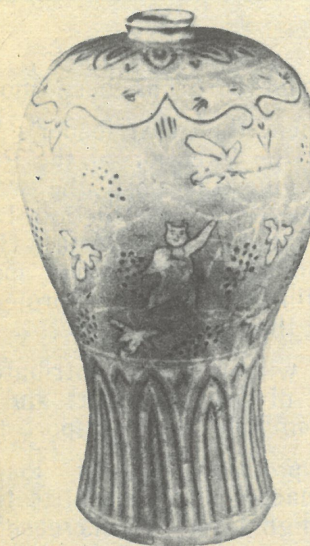
The Koryo porcelain is the pottery made in the Koryo dynasty (918-1392), valued as a cultural heritage, a national treasure, for its distinguished colours, patterns and shapes.

Its colour is elegant and graceful. Limpid and beautiful green colour is peculiar to the Koryo porcelain. This native colour, rich in artistic value and national sentiments, is made not from dyestuff but by the baking in high temperature.

Its patterns are varied, made by peculiar methods of decoration—carved, painted, inlaid, etc.

Some patterns are designed or pictured in cloud, crane, reed, wild-goose, willow, mandarin duck, chrysanthemum, grape, lotus, pomegranate, peony, etc., to suit the shapes.

Another characteristic of the Koryo porcelain is that it is good for use. Faunal and floral shapes of hare, dove, mandarin duck, bamboo, pomegranate, calabash-
ladle, melon, etc., are designed to decorate even the lid handle and stand, increasing artistic effect.



As we have seen, the Koryo porcelain is an excellent industrial art work with its colour, pattern and shape showing admirably the creative wisdom and artistic talents of our forefathers.

The porcelain had been highly treasured by the people at that time and widely spread to other countries, adding fame to our nation; it had much effect on the development of porcelain in the world.

Many relics of Koryo porcelains have been excavated and are preserved carefully in historical museums.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our people are producing many excellent potteries and industrial art objects suited to the national sentiments, by developing the high artistic skill and creative ingenuity of our forefathers.

Family Chorus

Creation of literature and arts is part and parcel of the life of working people in our country. This is proved by the fact that there are many families, all members of which can sing, dance and play musical instruments, blooming their artistic talents.

"Family chorus" is the name of such a family. Its members form an art group and would give performance, singing their happy and worthy life under the socialist system.

Shortly ago, a family chorus of a worker in the Inpyong Ore Mine gave a performance of song and tale "Infinitely Good Is My Socialist Country" and won a great praise of the spectators. This 13-member chorus included grandparents aged far over 60, sons and daughters, daughters-in-law and grand children. Among their repertoires were chorus, solo, duet, quartet, and song and tale to the accompaniment of kayagum, choddae, ajaeng, piri, accordion, changgo, etc.

Varieties of their excellent pieces won the admiration of the crowd.

The number of family choruses is increasing daily, which is common in this land.

Their performances can be enjoyed on radios and TVs and are often staged in work offices, factories, cooperative farms and at central and local amateur centres.

These choruses are making our working people's life jollier and stimulating largely the popularization of literature and arts.



NEWS

CONSTRUCTION OF GRAND MUNSU STREET STARTS

The construction of a new large Munsu street started in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The street is built on the wide Munsu plain on the Taedong-gang River, in East Pyongyang and it covers a vast area.

There will appear multi-storied apartment houses for ten thousand and thousands of households and a lot of modern public buildings in the street.

It will have six avenues and every block will have school, kindergarten, nursery, hospital, cultural establishments, shops and other welfare-service facilities.

Thus it will form a complete unit of life, a big district.

When it is completed, East Pyongyang, along with Pyongyang proper and West Pyongyang, will be more beautiful and grander and provide citizens with better housing conditions.

MODERN GLASS FACTORY APPEARS

A modern glass factory was newly built in Sijung County, Chagang Province, a northern inland province of our country, and started to mass-produce high-quality sheet glass.

The factory does all operations from feeding raw materials to package with up-to-date machines.

It was built under the deep concern of the great leader and the glorious Party

centre.

Upholding the great leader's instructions, the builders erected the modern factory in a short span of time through vigorous efforts.

They gave full scope to revolutionary ardour and militant spirit in laying the groundwork and building melting furnaces.

To hasten the assembly of the equipment, they made several hundred kinds of accessories and necessary machines by themselves.

They introduced many technical innovations in assembling complicated machines for crushing and raw-material feeding and heavy compressor, blower and transformer, and raised the assembling speed five-fold, ten-fold at maximum.

This factory is now mass-producing high-quality sheet glass.

EXPANSION PROJECT OF SONGRIM PORT COMPLETED

The Songrim port has been modernized.

To implement the great leader's far-sighted plan and the intention of the Party centre on enlarging the port, the workers of the West Sea Port Construction Enterprise and young builders of North Hwanghae Province conducted a vigorous speed campaign and finished the huge project within a little more than a year.

The port will greatly contribute to the development of sea transport and foreign trade as a mighty sea transport base.

Dockers produced modern loading and unloading machines to normalize the operations at a high level and increase the traffic capacity.

Workers Out to Implement the Decisions of the Sixth Party Congress

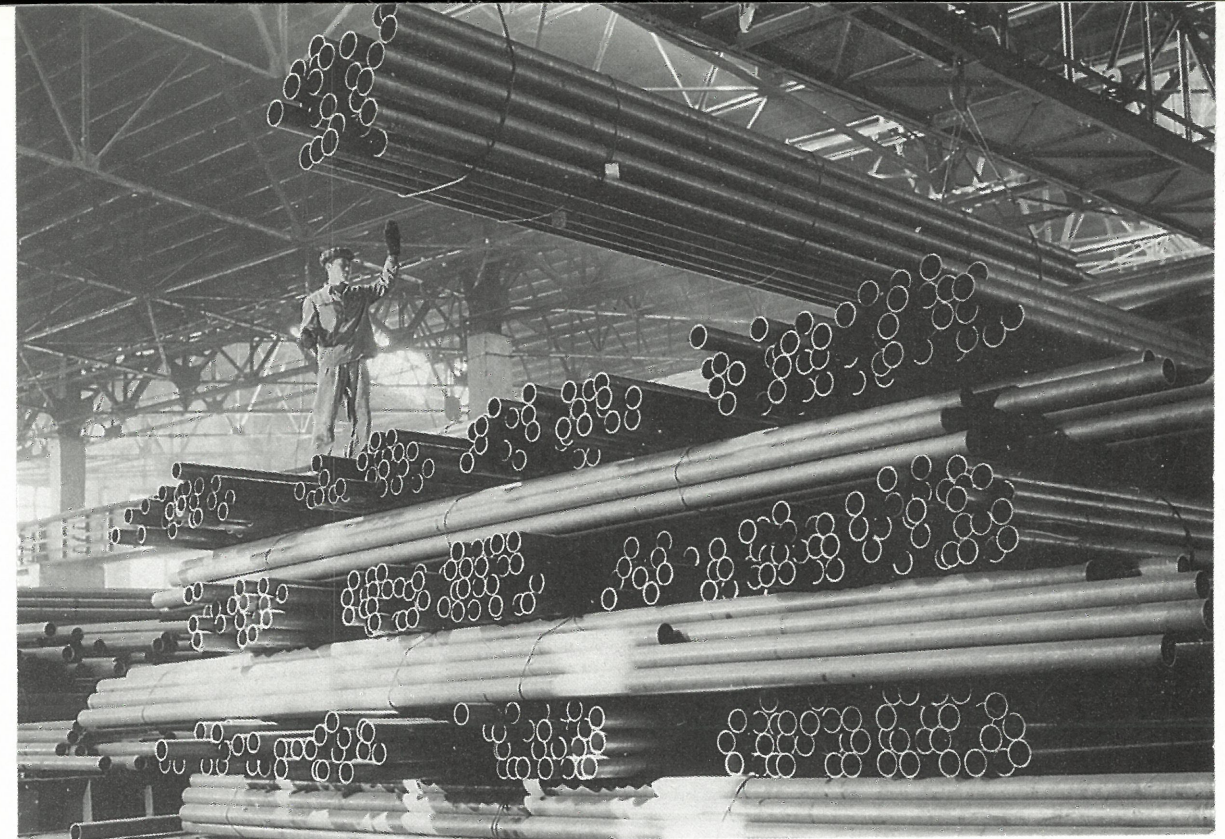
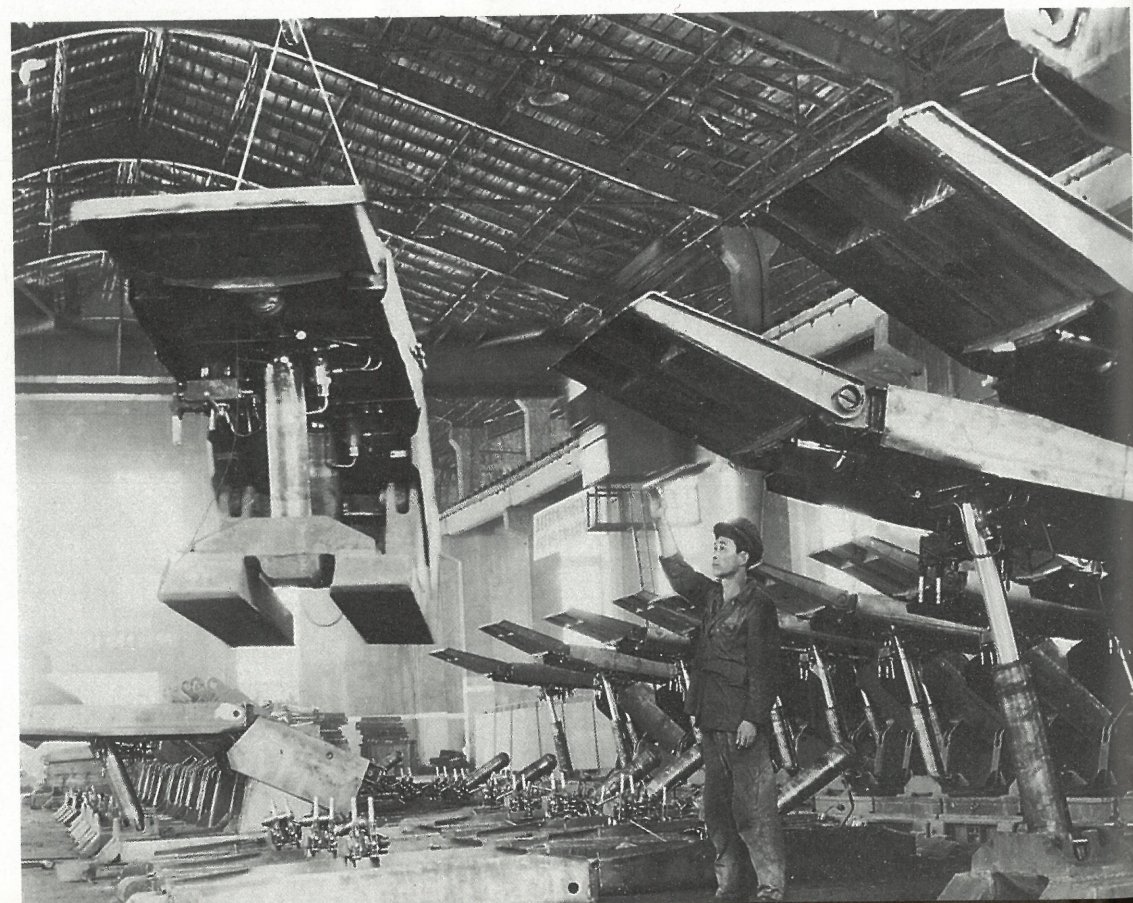
The assembling of large bulldozers stepped up (at the Mangyongdae Bulldozer Plant)





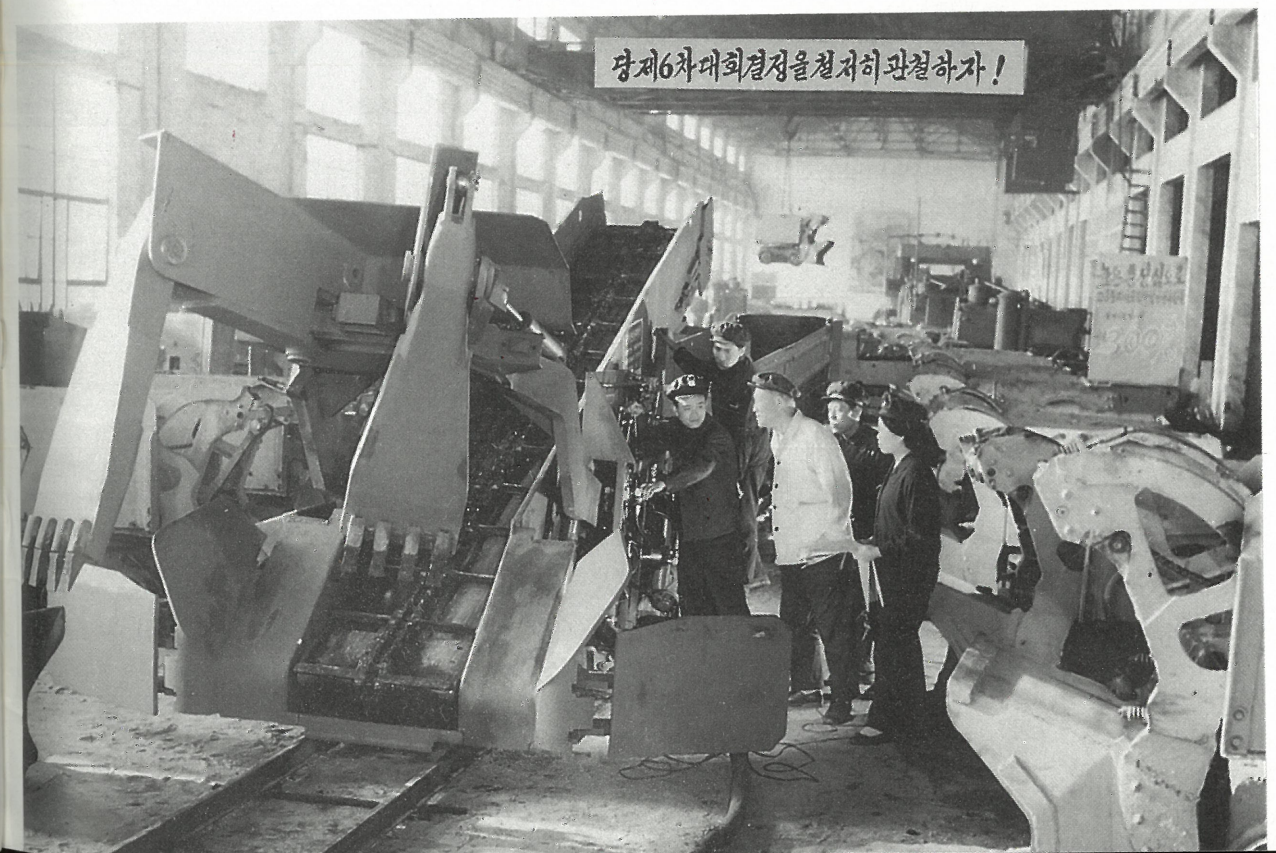
Production of excavators increases
(at the Ragwon Machine Plant)

To hit the 120 million-ton coal production target
(at the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant)



Innovation in the production of drawn pipes
(at the Kangson Steel Complex)

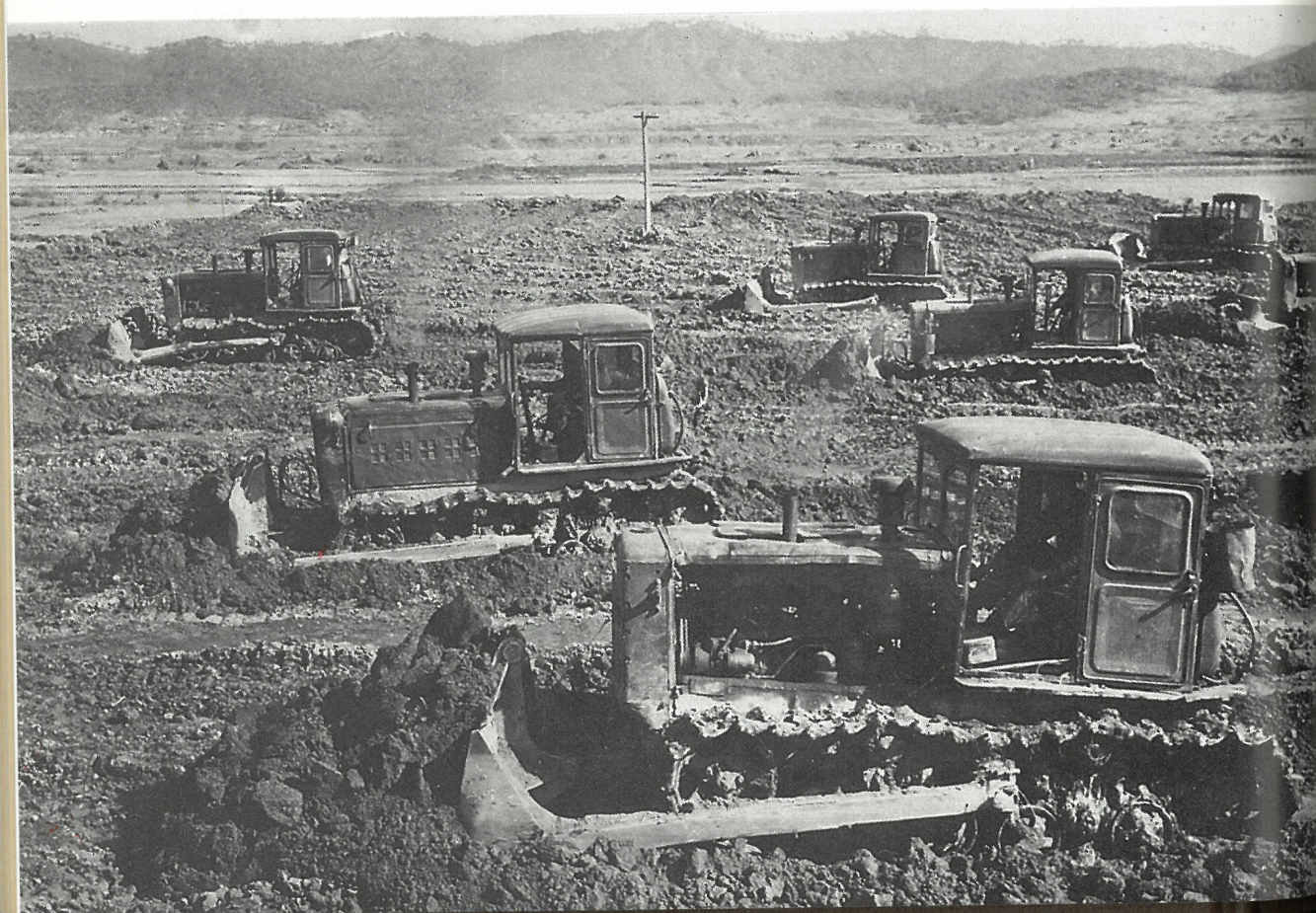
Mining machines are mass-produced
(at the August 28 Factory)





Tractor drivers of the Yonam Forestry Station
effect innovations in timber transport

Land rezoning is stepped up (by the Kusong
Land Construction Enterprise)



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